THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens,* together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*

June 26, 1847. 6

Cash For Flax Seed.

CASH will be paid for one thousand bushels of Flax Seed by CARTER & BROTHER.

Aug 27, 1847 No. 6, Reed House.

THE UNKNOWN WRECK

BY MRS. A. M. EDMOND.

It drifted o'er the dismal sea
The sport of wind and wave,
A frail and shattered thing was she,
The deep denied a grave.

No footstep trod her briny deck,
No stalwart form was there,—
As on she plunged, a lonely wreck
With broken mast and bare.

O where are they who manned the ship,
Her brave and gallant crew,
Who saw her bows caressing dip
In yonder depth of blue?

Ask not of landsmen where ascends
The curling smoke of home,
Or where like distant music blends
The city's busy hum.

Search not for them among the crowd
Who rove with footsteps free,
Nor seek them in the churchyard shroud—
But ask them of the sea—

The stormy sea with caverns dark
A thousand fathoms low,
There lie the men who manned the bark
That foundered long ago.

They sleep where countless wealth is strown
For hands that toil no more,—
Where glittering treasures all unknown
Adorn the coral floor,

Float on, float on, O lonely wreck,
And tell thy tale of woe,—
Where sleep the men who trod thy deck
A thousand fathoms low.

The giant waves have widely rung
Their requiem sad funeral knell,
But thou with sterner, sadder tongue,
Dost still the tidings tell.

Western Literary Messenger

ATALANTA UPON SKATES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Somewhat more than twenty years ago, in a fine old mansion on the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, lived General Paul Leroux, formerly of the French army, and a devoted Bonapartist. On the final fall of Napoleon, he had emigrated to Canada with his family, and a portion of his once princely fortune.

General Leroux was a widower, with two twin children, Henri and Eugenie, at your service, my reader. These two, having lost their mother in early childhood, had spent some years with their relatives in Switzerland. In that wildest country, in the midst of a large household, herself the special pet of her grand-uncle, a veteran soldier, Eugenie Leroux was allowed all the wild and healthful freedom of a peasant girl. At the age of sixteen, when she accompanied her father and brother to the New World, she could boast but few lady-like accomplishments and aristocratic airs; but she was lovely; with the promise of extraordinary beauty, bewitchingly *naive* in manner, and as brave and vigorous as a young Zingara. She was passionate in spirit, impetuous and wayward; fiery and fearless in her resentments, but quick and generous to forgive; ardent and devoted to the death in her loves and friendships. Henri Leroux was possessed of a fine intellect, but was of a delicate physical organization; gentle in spirit, sensitive, studious and religious, the fair beauty of his face, the subdued tone of his voice and his quiet manner, all went to render him a most remarkable contrast to his sister. But I will not dwell further upon his character, as his future life is to form the subject of a subsequent sketch.

On reaching his Canadian home, General Leroux procured a governess and masters for his daughter. Mademoiselle Eugenie soon acquired a good knowledge of English, and made rapid progress in music, for which she possessed remarkable talent; but she indignantly overturned her embroidery frame, tossed her paint-brushes into the river, and sent her Latin grammer after them. Her poor governess soon resigned, in despair, all hope of making a fine lady out of the wild girl of the Alps, whom an indulgent father, good, easy man, permitted to follow, in all things, her own untrammeled impulses.

Our heroine's early residence in Switzerland had colored her entire after-life and character, and the daughter of a soldir, she was, perhaps not unnaturally, soldier-like and somewhat masculine in her tastes. She neither trembled, fainted, nor shrieked with exquisite sensibility and delicate nervousness at the roar of ordinance, the peal of musketry, or the sharp crack of the rifle. She loved them rather, and at the gleam of arms and the exulting swell of martial music, there ever flashed from her kindling eyes the bold spirit of a Joan d' Arc. As a horsewoman, she was absolutely unrivalled in all the Canadas—at least, so said her riding-master. She could row like Grace Darling, swim like a mermaid and then her skating—"Her skating? Good gracious!" cries my fair reader, in feminine consternation. Wait a bit, honey, and consider. Skating is an ornament which has been too long monopolized by 'our natural enemy,' as some lady-writer—Miss Martineau, Miss Hannah More, or Miss Robinson Crusoe—calls the sterner sex. It is a graceful, a delightful, and most invigorating exercise.—I speak not unadvisedly, for in my early girlhood, I too, acquired this singular accomplishment, and I now only blush for the false delicacy which has since prevented me from keeping myself in practice.

But Eugenie, fearless of the censures of the over-refined, and scorning the impertinet observations of the *canaille*, persued with enthusiasm the favorite pastime of her Swiss winter life; and no sooner did the ice of the St. Lawrence become of a reliable thickness, than, accompanied by her twin-brother, she might be seen performing her graceful evolutions thereon for hours together. Her skill and swiftness became proverbial, and many were the delighted witnesses of her varied and extraordinary feats. But it is time she was introduced personally to my readers.

On the afternoon of a keen but sunny day in January, Eugenie and Henri Leroux laughingly descended the bank of the St. Lawrence, and mingled with a small company of skaters. Mademoiselle Eugenie, then a strikingly beautiful brunette of eighteen was suitably, though somewhat coquettishly, attired in a short skirt and tightly-fitting jacket of dark blue cloth, richly trimmed with black fur. Upon her head she wore a small fur cap: her raven hair was put plainly back; the rich brown of her complexion was brilliant with a glow of pleasure, and her large dark eyes were flashing back the sunshine.

After amusing herself as usual for awhile, Eugenie observed a burly English corporal, with whom she had a slight skating acquaintance, progressing leisurely toward her, drawing a miniature sleigh. This, she presently saw, contained the first-born of the corporal's house, a stout boy of about half a year old, well wrapped in furs and flannels, and rosy-cheeked with the healthful wintry air.—Eugenie glided along by the little vehicle, *chatting pleasantly, and delighting the proud* father by her praises of his pretty child, till suddenly a wild thought darted through her brain, she caught the infant from the cushions laid it on her head, after the Swiss manner, putting up one hand to steady it, and was off like a flash! As for the corporal, "his sensations were more easily imagined than described," to use a novel expression. He stood stupefied and transfixed for a moment, then gave a cry between a groan and a yell, and started in pursuit. He was a tolerable skater but he knew not with whom he had to compete. Eugenie was now rods ahead of him, looking back and laughing provokingly; now passing so near that he almost grasped her *dress*; now *circling about him with fearful* rapidity. At last the poor man became furious, swore roundly at the mischievous girl, and called for aid in rescuing his child.—Three or four, Henri among the number, laughing heartily, set out in eager pursuit; but Eugenie, after eluding them at every point, flew back to the little sleigh, lowered the child from her head, kissed him hastily, laid him smiling and unharmed upon his pillow, and was off again.

Among the interested, though inactive, spectators of this strange scene, were two British officers, then stationed at Montreal—Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Thurston. The former was highly connected and the heir to considerable wealth, had a soldierly appearance, a symmetrical form, and a fine manly face, happy, and withal, innocent in its expression.

Thurston was a man of the world, with a peculiar English physiognomy; was considered handsomer than his companion, to whom he was an attached and devoted friend.

On leaving the river, after Eugenie and her brother had disappeared, Hamilton maintained a thoughtful silence until he reached his quarters, when he exclaimed—"Thurston, we must make the acquaintance of General Leroux, for, by the powers, I would give my commission to know that girl! She is a glorious creature—a *glo-ri-ous* creature!"

"Fudge, Hamilton; she is a merciless little savage—a very *ogress*, running away with babies, and frightening worthy fathers out of their wits."

Our officers found little difficulty in gaining an *entree* into the hospitable mansion of the courteous Gen. Leroux, and ere many months were past, they were on a footing of familiar intercourse with his family. Captain Hamilton's admiration for Eugenie deepened into love, and many things seemed to augur favorably for the success of his suit. The father and brother of the lady were both won over by the many excellencies of the young soldier's character, his intellectual qualifications and the charm of his manner; but the heart of Eugenie herself was not so easily conquered.—Her lover soon ascertained that many of her feelings, tastes, and early prejudices were opposed to the interest which he sought to create. First of all, her *amor patriæ* was far stronger than that of most women; she passionately loved *la belle France*, and as passionately hated her enemies. Then she cherished in the depths of her soul, that wild, enthusiastic, adoring love for the memory of Napoleon whihc none but a true Bonapartist can fully understand.

When a mere child, she had seen the great hero—she had a distinct recollection of his face, of his winning smile, as he addressed a few playful words to her. Henri Leroux even declared to Hamilton that her right cheek, which had received the imperial salute, had been *tabooed* from that time, no less august lips having pressed the sacred spot. To her father and brother Eugenie never spoke of the glorious days of the empire but with mournful enthusiasm—of the emperor but with tears: yet to Captain Hamilton she talked proudly of the deeds and reign of the great king-maker and entered into many an animated discussion of his merits as a ruler and a general.

Hamilton, like every English soldier, was a worshipper of Wellington, and could never be brought to admit that the generalship of the conquered surpassed that of the conqueror.

Such discussions sometimes add a piquancy to friendship, but no degree of discord is *healthful for love—and our lovers had some* serious disagreements. But reconciliations always followed, Eugenie usually concluding, in her calmer moments, that a live friend was better than a dead emperor, and frankly sending to the aggrieved gentleman some pacific message.

During the summer and fall, General Leroux was absent on a tour through the States; and as Henri was much engrossed by studies, Captain Hamilton was left a fair field for his wooing operations. He rode and walked, sung and read English with mademoiselle, and all would have gone on smoothly had he not also *talked*. But the ghost of Bonaparte was never laid; and that unfortunate last battle, when the "little corporal," was defeated by *fate*, not by Wellington, was fought over again, almost daily.

On the return of the general, Captain Hamilton thought best to consult with him, before making a formal proposal to Eugenie. To his great joy, the kind father made no opposition to his suit—leaving the matter wholly in his daughter's hands. But Eugenie was too arch a coquette to decide at once—again and again requested time for consideration, until weeks slipped by, and the merry skating days had come round again.

It was a clear, luminous moonlight night, late in December, when Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Thurston met at the house of General Leroux. Thurston had but that day returned from Quebec, where he had been spending some months; and was, therefore, not altogether *au fait* of the state of affairs between his brother soldier and Mademoiselle Eugenie. The friends, though they did not come together, found they were bound on the self same errand—to solicit the honor of attending upon mademoiselle to a military ball which was to be given on New Year's eve. As neither would resign his claims in favor of the other, a playful altercation ensued—Eugenie declaring herself unable to decide.—At this point, Henri laughingly proposed that, as the night was magnificent, the important question should be decided by a skating match; or that Eugenie should play "Atalanta upon skates."

The gentlemen joyfully assented; Eugenie clapped her hands with childish glee, and returned to don her skating costume. This was somewhat different from the one which she had used the year before; the trimming being of white fur, and for the sake of greater conspicuousness on this occasion, she had placed in her cap a long white ostrich plume. The effect of this dress was to render her more bewitchingly beautiful than ever, as she came bounding into the drawing room for her companions. General Leroux, after gazing on her proudly for a moment, embraced her tenderly, and declaring his intention of joining the little party, to see that no harm befel her, and that all went fair in the race.

In their way to the river, Captain Hamilton, whose arm Eugenie had taken, looked with sudden seriousness into the roguish eyes of his companion, and whispered—

"May not a question of more moment than that of escorting you to this ball, be also decided to-night?"

"In the same manner, Monsieur?"

"Yes, and may the swiftness of my heels avail, where the eloquence of an adoring heart has failed?"

"As you will," she replied, laughing merrily. "Overtake me, and I surrender prisoner for life; but fail, and it is the lost Waterloo of your wooing. *Remember!*"

The moon was at its full, and the ice bound St. Lawrence lay like a broad sheet of glittering silver.

The race was soon fairly begun. Thurston at first seemed likeliest to win, but laying out all his strength in desperate efforts to head Eugenie in her marvelous evolutions, at length sank down, utterly exhausted; and the *provoking* girl turned and flew past him, like a wild bird on the wing. The field was now left to Hamilton, who had infinitely more at stake, and he swore a mighty oath (to himself) never to yield until the victory was his.

It was a scene of singular excitement.—Hamilton, though an admirable skater, never seemed to gain upon Eugenie, except by her own permission; for she would now and then flag, as though about to pause, place her hand on her side, and drop her head, as from weariness. Hamilton would redouble his efforts, and the next moment she would be flying about him in bewildering circles, nearer and nearer, till the ring of her skates, and her merry laugh were in his ear; and then, away shot her lithe form with incredible swiftness, till far a-down the river her long white plume was floating in the moonlight.

At length, Eugenie called back—

"I am getting tired of this, Captain Hamilton.—You can *never* overtake; but stop where you are, and I will come to you!"

Hamilton paused, and soon beheld his inamorata swiftly approaching. As she drew nearer, however, she glided along more liesurely and coquettishly. Ah, moment of thrilling rapture to the lover, when he watched that magnificent creature coming slowly, but steadily towards him, with her head archly inclined to one side; her luxuriant hair loosed from her cap, and falling over her shoulders; her arms crossed upon her bosom: her lips apart, and her eyes flashing gloriously, and not unlovingly, upon him! Nearer, nearer; he reached forth his arms with a cry of joyful welcome! Nearer, nearer; he could see her breath, silvered into small clouds, by the frost of the still night!—when she bowed her head, and shot beneath his extended arm, like a winged arrow!

The baffled officer turning quickly, *too* quickly, alas, for his feet slid from under him, and he measured his length upon the ice!—He suddenly recovered himself, to behold Eugenie pausing at a little distance, and resigning herself to extravagant merriment; her wild laugh ringing out like a peal of bells on the clear frosty air. Vexation and mortification gave our hero new strength, and he again set out with all the energy of desperation.—This time he gained upon his treacherous lady-love. Eugenie became really alarmed, when, looking backward, she saw him dashing on like an eagle in pursuit of a devoted wood pigeon. She strove eagerly to reach the bank, but in vain. Hamilton saw with exultation that the prize would soon be his; he already stretched out his arms, when—she was gone, *go'e!* and at his feet yawned a chasm in the ice! Fearless of death and the rheumatism, the gallant captain leaped to the rescue; and, as Heaven would have it, Eugenie rose in the same place where she sank, and was safely lifted from the water, and borne to the bank by her alarmed lover. She had chanced upon a spot but thinly frozen over; the thick ice having been cut and removed on that very day.

The poor girl was chilled into partial unconsciousness, and Hamilton knelt by her side and tenderly strove to revive her. Her father, Henri and the Lieutenant had reached the spot, but no one interfered with the office of her rescuer. He seemed not to notice the presence of others, as he bent over the fainting girl and chafed her hands and temples.—At last, he pressed his lips to hers, and called upon her name in an agony of love and fear. As though she had received a powerful galvanic shock, Eugenie instantly sprang to her feet, rejecting with indignation and *hauteur* the further assistance of her presuming lover. Supported by her father and brother, she proudly and silently walked homeward, hurt, and mortified by the tragical termination of the evening's amusement.

The adventurers reached the house, with icicles depending from every point and edge of their attire, and found themselves pretty thoroughly chilled; but a change of clothing and a trifle of *eau de vie*, soon set all right again.

Eugenie maintained her proud and silent reserve until, as Captain Hamilton was about leaving, General Leroux grasping his hand, said in a tremulous voice—

"My dear young friend, you have saved the life of my child; receive a father's blessing!"

Eugenie's heart was touched; she sprang forward impetuously, seized Hamilton's other hand, and looking up with tearful eyes, said, in a tone to be heard by all present:—

"Let me also thank you, my preserver; I have been ungrateful, unwomanly; forgive me."

A short time subsequent to the little adventure which we have narrated, Captain Hamilton was ordered to another station, where he remained during the winter; his *affaire de cœur continuing in the mean time pretty much in statu quo.* In the spring time he returned, but only to bid his friends adieu, as his company had been recalled to England.

On his announcing this to Eugenie, she threw aside her reserve at once, exclaiming—

"Holy mother, *going!* and I—how am I to endure the parting?"

"Great Heaven, Eugenie! is it possible that you love me at last?"

"I do, truly, tenderly; I can never love another—will never wed another! I tell you this my friend, because I cannot wed with *you*."

"Say not so, dearest; be my wife! go with me to England! I will make any sacrifice for your love. Say the word and I will leave the army, that I may never be the active enemy of your native country. Tell me, my love, will you not be persuaded?"

"Oh! do not urge me, I entreat you! I cannot listen to you—*I must not leave my father!* A stranger in a strange land, his country, his emperor, his daughter—all lost to him; would he not die of a broken heart?—*No, no;* I will not forsake him!" and the poor child burst into tears.

Captain Hamilton strode up and down the apartment, pale and heart-wrung with contending emotions; but he was too honorable, too truly noble to hesitate, and respectfully taking Eugenie's hand in his, he said—

"I honor you for your decision; I love you more tenderly for this beautiful exhibition of filial piety. May God give us strength to endure our common trial, and permit me to return at no distant day to claim this hand."

Then, after folding her for the first time to his breast, and kissing away the tears which hung on her long, dark eye-lashes, he turned hastily and was gone. But he returned in a moment—he had left a glove, and returned to find Mademoiselle Eugenie pressing that same glove to her lips and heart, in her passionate sorrow. She was overcome with confusion, and could scarcely raise her eyes to her lover's, as he hurriedly requested her to inform her father that he would wait upon him in the morning to make his adieux!

Early the next morning, Eugenie sought her father in the library, and with as much calmness as she could command, related the occurence of the preceding evening.

The General, surprised and agitated, exclaimed—

"Is it possible that you love this man whom you rejected?"

"As sincerely as my departed mother must have loved you in your youth; but I could not make lonely the hearth of our home; I could not forsake you, my father."

"You are an angel, Eugenie! The best daughter that ever blessed a father's heart. Yet I cannot accept this sacrifice; I cannot separate you from the man you love, and who is worthy of you—it would be selfish, sinful to do this. Go with Hamilton to England, his happy wife! Go, and take with you a father's blessing! God forbid I should cloud your young life with sorrow!"

"Father, dear father, do not call this a sacrifice! The spirit of my mother will aid me in my dutiful devotion to you. Heaven will smile upon me, and I shall be happy."

General Leroux sat in thoughtful silence for a moment; then, blushing like a very boy, he said—

"Look here, my daughter!" as he took from his bosom a miniature, set in brilliants—the portrait of a young and handsome woman—*not* the long dead mother of Henri and Eugenie.

"What does this mean, father?" said our heroine, turning deathly pale.

"It means," he replied, "that foreseeing that I could not always retain you to preside over my household, I have provided a substitute."

"Who and what is she?"

"Have patience, my love, and I will tell you all. While on my tour through the States, last autumn, I met with an old friend and fellow-soldier, an emigrant like myself, and his only child a good and beautiful girl is she, who had promised to fill that void in my heart left by your mother, the place by my hearth soon to be left by you. I thought to have told you this, long ago; but it was an awkward subject to broach; and the marriage has been once postponed on account of the death of a relative of Marie's."

"And so, my grand sacrifice was uncalled for!" said Eugenie, making an effort to smile.

"Yes, my love—I shall grieve deeply to part with you; but I shall not be comfortless. Now, I am *going out: when Captain Hamilton* calls, you must receive him here, and may explain to him the change in your circumstances as regards me. Don't weep, my child—don't, I pray! I will visit you in England with Henri and—and my wife, in the course of the summer: and you will return to Canada, some time. God bless you, my darling" and the exemplary father took himself off.

Eugenie had hardly time to dry her tears, compose her face, and smooth her ringlets, before Captain Hamilton walked into the library.

He was somewhat surprised at meeting Eugenie again, and expressed much regret at not being able to see her father. The poor girl was sadly *embarrassed, and could utter* little more than brief replies to the questions of her lover. After a few moments of painfully constrained conversation, the Captain rose, kissed hastily the hand of his lady-love, and not trusting himself to look upon her face, left her once again to her tears. She stood like a statue of grief, and listened to his every step as he descended to the hall below. Then, scarce conscious of the act, she flew rather than ran down the stairs. Her lover heard *her light step, and turned toward her.* She grasped his arm, leaned her head on his shoulder, and murmured—

"If you *must* go, George, take me with you! I am not needed here; I shall die if you leave me!"

This was the first time Eugenie had ever called her lover "George." My gentlemanly reader will please recall the feeling with which he first heard his own name, from the lips of the woman he loved.

Under such extraordinary circumstances, Captain Hamilton soon obtained leave to delay for a short time his departure for England; and in the course of a week, his marriage with Eugenie took place, with all the rites of the English and Roman churches.

Of course, the bridegroom was pronounced elegant in white gloves and waistcoat; and the bride adorable in satin and orange blossoms. The usual number of jokes and champaigne bottles were cracked, at the expense of the former; of gloves and sashes soiled at the expense of the latter.

Then followed forced smiles, blessings, tears, the *parting.*

That night, hour after hour, in the lonely room which had once been Eugenie's, over a harp, whose strings the delicate fingers of the most loved, might wake no more, leaned a pale and fair-haired youth, weeping wildly and bitterly, with the feeling that his twinned heart had been torn asunder.

That night in his own room sat a tall and handsome man, yet in the golden meridian of life, gazing mournfully on the portrait of a beautiful girl, in a skating costume, which *hung against the opposite wall. There was* a strange quivering in the lip of the soldier, a stranger glistening in his eye. Then he drew from his breast another picture, and he gazed on *that* till the smile of the lover shone through the tears of the father.

It is evening—the first evening at sea, and Captain Hamilton and his bride are on deck watching the last point of American land, as it fades into the blue of the horizon.

"The wind blows fair—the vessel feels
The pressure of the rising breeze!
And, swiftest of a thousand keels,
She leaps to the careering seas!"

Eugenie's sweet eyes are filled with tears, as, stretching her arms toward the dim shore, she murmurs—

"Adieu, dear adopted land! father, brother, adieu, adieu!"

Her husband folds her to his bosom, and whispers—"You have indeed resigned much to follow me."

"Yes, *all*, home, friends, and it may be, my religion. And now, dear George," she adds, smiling through her tears, "will you not admit that Napolen was the greatest hero the world *has ever known?*"

"Yes, yes, I yield at last: but in return for this concession, I take the liberty, my little Bonapartist wife, *of kissing you on the Emperor's cheek!*"—*Godey's Lady's Book, for January.*

ISHMAEL.—One cannot but feel an interest in Ishmael—figuring him to be a noble of nature—one of those heroes of the wilderness who lived on the produce of his bow, and whose spirit was nursed and exercised among the wild adventures of the life that he led.—And it does soften our conceptions of him whose hand was against every man, and every man's hand against him, when we read of the influence of his mother over him, in the deference of Ishmael to whom we read another *example of the respect yielded to female even* in that so-called barbarous period of the world. There was a civilization, the immediate effect of religion, in these days, from which men fell away as the world grew older.—*Dr. Chalmers.*

A LITTLE NEARER.—A parishoner complained to the parson that his pew was too far from the pulpit, and that he must purchase one nearer.

"Why?" asked the parson: "can't you hear distinctly?"

"O, yes, I can hear well enough."

"Can't you see plainly?"

"Yes, I can see perfectly."

"Well, then, what can be the trouble?"

"Why, there are so many in front of me, who catch what you say first, that, by the time your words reach my ears, they are as flat as dish-water."

LIBERAL IDEAS IN EUROPE.

It is gratifying to see continual evidence of the progress of sound politics in Europe.—The demand for reform comes up from the little local communities that, in times past, have played so conspicuous a part in civilization. It is here that the people have full play, for their action reaches the roots of society. Let but the wants of a better organization be felt there—let there be intelligent, concerted action here—and nothing can resist the progress of political reform. These remarks are suggested by reading in a letter from Hungary that the assembly of the county of Pesth had instructed its members to demand of the next general assembly the following articles—

"1. The complete equality of all citizens before the law, the publicity of the judicial debates, and the judgment by jury in all criminal affairs, not excepting political crimes.

1. The formation of a court of cassation like that of France.

3. The abolition of forced labor, and all impositions of the like nature; to be replaced by numerical contributions.

4. The establishment of a general bank, destined to assist commerce and industry.

5. The right for each village to be represented by two members in the county assembly of which it forms part."

The history of the American revolution, when properly written, will be a noble word of encouragement to such communities as the county of Pesth. It was in our towns that it may be truly said to have commenced: and in that formation of public sentiment, that concentration of effort, that wide organization, effected by the committees of correspondence. But it was not until the people were thoroughly informed as to their rights, and felt like maintaining them, that the work began. The local communities of Europe have a like path before them, in their noble demand for "equality of all citizens before the law"—"the abolition of forced labor," and the right for each village to be represented."

THE DOOM OF OUR WORLD.—What this change is to be, we do not even conjecture; but we see in the heavens themselves some traces of destructive elements, and some indications of their power. The fragments of broken planets—the descent of meteoric stones upon our globe—the wheeling comets, welding their loose materials at the solar surface—the volcanic eruptions on our own satellite—the appearance of new stars, and the disappearance of others—are all forshadows of that impending convulsion to which the system of the world is doomed. Thus placed on a planet which is to be burst up, and under heavens which are to pass away; thus treading, as it were, on the cemeteries, and dwelling on the mausoleums of former worlds, let us learn the lesson of humility and wisdom, if we have not already been taught it in the school of revelation.—*North British Review.*

WHO'S TO BLAME.—A band of depredators which had hitherto defied the police of Paris, has recently been discovered and apprehended. Listen to the opening examination of their leader Thilbet, and say where the wrong lies: "How old are you?" "As far as I can judge about 45." "What is your profession?" "That of a thief." "What was your father?" "A thief likewise, and died upon the scaffold." "And your mother?" "A thief also, and died in the prison of Grenoble." "And, when you were thus left alone, why sought you not to learn another trade?" "Because I was was driven from door to door, because no institution is open, *either to those who sin or whose fathers have sinned before them!*"

CONSUMPTION.—Dickens gives the following description of this sad disease, which is constantly carrying sorrow and desolation into thousands of families in many parts of the world:

"There is a dread disease, which so prepares its victims, as it were for death; which so refines it of its grosser aspect, and throws around familiar looks, unearthly indications of the coming change—a dread disease, in which the struggle between the soul and body is so gradual, quiet and solemn, and the result so sure, that day by day, and grain by grain, the mortal part wastes and withers away, so that the spirit grows light and sanguine with its lightening load, and feeling immortality at hand deems it but a new term of mortal life—a disease in which death and life are strangely blended, that death takes the glow and hue of life, and life the gaunt and grisly form of death—a disease which medicine never cured, wealth warded off, or poverty could boast exemption from—which sometimes moves in giant strides, and sometimes at a tardy, sluggish pace, but slow or quick, is ever sure and certain."

A good man, a real christian, seldom sees a defect in his neighbor. A pure lake reflects a beautiful sky, the clouds, and the overhanging trees; but when it is ruffled it reflects nothing that is pure. A bad man, a real scoundrel—*seldom sees a good trait in the character* of his neighbor. An imperfect glass reflects nothing correctly, but shows its own deficiency. A perfect mirror reflects nothing but bright and pure images.

TOM THUMB had a narrow escape from drowning, from a collision of steamers on the Mississippi on the 6th inst. There was great confusion in the boat, but Mr. Barnum picked up the mannikin and bore him safe to the shore.

"Is your horse fast?" inquired a man of a Vermont horse dealer. "Beats all creation." "Good bottom?" "He's all bottom. Why, I've drove him so fast in one day, that it took two days to get him back again!"

☞ Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, expects to be confined again, in April next.

Congressional.

Jan. 24.—In the Senate Sam Houston, Senator from Texas, was sworn in and took his seat.

Mr. Berrien offered a resolution calling for information as to the views expressed by Gen. Taylor as to the proper position to be taken by the army before he went to Corpus Christi, which was accepted. Mr. Rusk gave notice that on to-morrow he would introduce a Bill providing for the increase of the Navy.

Mr. Baldwin's Resolution calling upon the President for information as to the extent of the Mexican Domain, and the power of Mexico to cede it to a foreign power, was called up and considered A debate arose in which Mr. Baldwin and Hannegan participated.—The Resolution passed, yeas 28, nays 20.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business, and proceeded to the consideration of the ten regiment bill. Mr. Butler said he was convinced that if Gen. Taylor had not advanced from Corpus Christi, the Mexicans would have remained beyond the Rio Grande. The debate was continued by Messrs. Sevier, Pierce, Foote, Jefferson, Davis and Clayton.

House.—A resolution was offered providing for additional clerks in the Pensions office.—An amendment was offered by Mr. Cobb providing that the new clerks should be appointed by Mr. Marcy, and spoke at much length in its favor.

Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., spoke very forcibly against the resolution, as needless.—The present system cost enough; the clerks were paid enough; they would work more and play less. He called the previous question, but it was not agreed to. Mr. Cocke moved the postponement of the resolution, which prevailed.

A resolution was adopted to stop the debate on the President's Message till 2 o'clock on Wednesday.

Jan. 25.—In the Senate Mr. Bagby, of Alabama, submitted a resolution, which lies over declaring that Congress has no power over the subject of slavery, and that the conquest of a country is legitimate means of acquisition, and that is Mexican territory be obtained by treaty or conquest, Congress nor a Convention, can interfere with slavery.

Mr. Bagby stated that the declaration of his resolutions was recognized by the laws of nations—that territory hereafter acquired by treaty or conquest, it will not be lawful to prohibit slavery, or to impose restrictions upon other property, by the terms of a treaty or act of Congress. Every State coming into the Union must be left equally free as to the establishment of her institutions; provided they are of a republican character. He said, at present, he only thought proper to make brief explanations, prefacing his resolutions, and that he would speak his sentiments more fully at a future day.

Among other business, Mr. Dickinson, of New York, offered a resolution proposing to repeal the act of last session, relative to postage on newspapers, franking, &c.,

Jefferson Davis reported a bill appropriating $200,000 for the erection of Hospital and other quarters, on public grounds, near the barracks at New Orleans, for the accommodation of troops going to and returning from Mexico. He said nothing more discouraged enlistment than the sufferings our troops had experienced at New Orleans.—The bill was read twice, reported and passed.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the special order of the day, which was the ten regiment bill.

Mr. Crittenden first wished the Chairman of Military Affairs to answer the following questions—first, whether General Scott had been recalled or suspended; secondly, whether General Worth had been relieved from arrest, or remained suspended.

Mr. Cass replied, that General Scott had been suspended, and that the command of the army now devolved on General Butler. He said that General Scott will attend a Court of Inquiry at Perote, when all difficulty with the higher officers would be investigated. He believed that Gen. Worth had been released from arrest.

Mr. Crittenden said that he felt obliged to the chairman for the information communicated; but that he had heard with astonishment the proceedings adopted with regard to Gen. Scott.

The special order of the day was then taken up, when Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, spoke one hour in opposition to the bill.—When he had concluded, Mr. Dix, of New York, signified his desire to speak to the bill, but gave way to a motion made by Mr. Cameron to go into Executive session.

After some time spent therein, the doors were opened and the Senate adjourned.

House.—In the House a bill was reported from the Committee on Claims, making provision for the widows and orphans of soldiers and officers of the army, killed in service, or deceased of wounds.

On motion the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in reference to the President's annual message.

Mr. Bedinger of Virginia, spoke in defence of the President's refusal to communicate Mr. Slidell's correspondence. He was willing to vote for all calls for information, because he had confidence in the judgment of the Executive, and did not desire to place him in false position, by appearing afraid to make any call demanded by the House. The President in reply did answer and gave all the information he could communicate consistently with the public service. He had told them how Santa Anna got into Mexico. He had only refused to state what the public interest required should be kept concealed. He sustained the President by various precedents during the Administrations of Washington and John Q. Adams, and stated the circumstances of the last case, and the remarks of John Randolph thereon. He charged Tompkins with untruth in saying Polk's refusal was based on a sort of royal prerogative; it was on public interest. He regretted the blood shed in Mexico, and wished it would stop; but, he asked, would gentlemen be willing to back out and forsake our rights? No, no—no turning back, this great country must "go ahead"—that is the motto. The President admitted Santa Anna because he knew him to be capable of fighting nothing but chickens, and to kick up a row in Mexico. Our government would have found it more difficult to have prosecuted the war had Paredes retained power, who was our worst, most effective and dangerous enemy.

After he had concluded, Mr. J. Dixon Roman, of Maryland, next took the floor, and made an able argument against the war. He showed it to be unnecessary and unconstitutional. He went into the consideration of the boundary question. He said Gen. Taylor did not advise the movement to the left bank of the Rio Grande. When told by the Secretary of War that the Rio Grande was to be his destination, Gen. Taylor said, if that is to be the ultimatum, the best course will be to take up a position as near the river as possible.—When he had concluded, Mr. Green, of Missouri, next took the floor and made a patriotic speech in support of the war and of the administration. He particularly replied to the argument so often used as to the war being unnecessarily begun.

Mr. Donnel then moved to reconsider the resolution to close the debate to-morrow, pending which the House adjourned.

Jan. 26.—In the Senate the Ten Regiment bill was taken up. Mr. Dix addressed the Senate.

House.—In the House Mr. Donnell's motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution closing the debate on the President's annual message being the first in order. Mr. Cobb moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Boyd moved a call of the House; lost 71 to 118. The question then recurred upon the motion to lay on the table, and was lost 96 to 100. The yeas and nays were then ordered on the question of reconsidering the resolution, and resulted, yeas, 102; nays, 98.—The original resolution being thus reconsidered, the question of its passage came up, closing the debate at 2 o'clock. Mr. Ashmun moved to lay the resolution on the table. Yeas 106, nays 98. It was accordingly laid on the table.

The joint resolution of the Senate, authorizing the erection of a monument to Washington on the public grounds, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Root, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's annual message, and Mr. Palfrey addressed the Committee.

Jan. 27.—In the Senate among the petitions presented was one by Mr. Benton from Col. Fremont, asking the Senate to hear testimony of witnesses now here, relative to claims growing out of his operations in California.

Mr. Benton also introduced a bill to amend the articles of war so far as to make all proceedings of court martials, and all decisions, by yeas and nays, with rejected evidence to be placed on record by counsel for the accused.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Senate resumed the special order of the day, when Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, obtained the floor, and proceeded to denounce the war, reviewed the government revenue measures, and expatiated upon the expenses of the war. He favored the withdrawal of the troops, as the best means of securing a speedy peace at the least expense. Mr. Phelps had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

House.—In the House after the transaction of some unimportant business, the resolutions in reference to the President's Message were taken up, when Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, obtained the floor, who proceeded in the course of his remarks to denounce the whole course of the administration in relation to the Mexican War. Mr. Rhett of South Carolina followed in a general speech on the subject of the Mexican War, in the course of which he defended and upheld the administration in regard to it. The Committee rose without any further action, and the House adjourned.

Jan. 28.—In the Senate, after prayer being offered by Mr. Gurley, various petitions and memorials were presented.

Mr. Rusk of Texas, introduced a bill to increase the Navy. The House bill in favor of granting pensions to the widows of revolutionary soldiers, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, submitted a resolution, which was laid over, calling on the President for information relative to duties levied on goods imported into Mexico by American citizens. After some quite unimportant business, the Senate took up the special order of the day, which was the ten regiment bill. General Cass hoped the debate would soon terminate; he expressed a desire that no member would require to speak a second day in this debate, as his friends wished for early action,

Mr. Phelps proceeded to address the Senate in continuation of his speech, commenced yesterday, in which he condemned the policy of the war, and censured the administration.

After Mr. Phelps had concluded, Mr. Douglass of Illinois, expressed his desire to speak, but gave way to a motion to go into executive session; soon after which the doors were opened, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—In the House Mr. Duer, of New York, introduced a bill to alter the term of the Circuit and District Courts of the Northern District of New York.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, disavowed all intentions of giving offence to his colleague in his former speech. Mr. Johnson expressed himself satisfied.

After various private bills were reported and referred, the House, on motion, adjourned.

Jan. 29.—The Senate was not in session to day.

House.—In the House Mr. Vinton, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, in order to fulfil the treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1849. Read twice and referred to the Committee on the state of the Union.

Mr. Vinton also reported a bill for a further supply to defray the deficiency in the appropriations for services rendered during the present fiscal year, amounting, in addition to the previous appropriations of five millions, to between twelve and thirteen millions—chiefly for the expenses of the army and marine corps, light houses, outfits for Charges to Naples, the Papal States, Bolivia, Guatimala, and Equador, salaries, contingent expenses in safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys, and expenses on loans and treasury notes.

Mr. Vinton said he supposed that the discovery of an error in the estimate of the Treasury department, by which it appeared that there were several millions more money in the Treasury than was at first supposed, would obviate the necessity of immediate action on the loan bill; but, two days ago, he had received a letter from the acting Secretary of the Treasury; stating the increased expenditures in the War Department, amounting to four millions of dollars, rendered it indispensible that there should be immediate action on the loan bill. This report of the Secretary of the Treasury had not yet been laid on the desks of the members, and for the want of it he had neglected to accompany the bill with a report, lest it might mislead the members of the House, as well as the whole country. He was not now able to enter into a discussion of the merits of the war bill, (which would call for sixteen millions,) but from the urgency of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, would move that the bill be taken up next Wednesday.

Mr. Ashmun called the attention of the House the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury was urging the action of Congress upon his measure, while at the same time he had not furnished the members with his report although two months had elapsed since the committee on Printing had been called upon for an explanation. Cause? Delay!—The printer had informed the committee that the Secretary had several times taken the manuscripts away, for the purpose of making alterations.

Mr. McKay observed that there had been rumors that the Secretary had altered tables in his report, but it was not so.

Mr. Ashmun replied that the printer was now in the House, and that he averred that the said tables were now in the hands of the Secretary, and that the delay in furnishing the report was wholly owing to him.

Mr. McKay answered that the gentleman had information enough, and urged an early action on the bill.

Mr. Hudson stated that the bill had been read twice and referred to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. McKay produced a minority report on the loan bill, which was read and ordered printed.

A communication from the Treasury Department was received in references to the loan and ordered printed.

The Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Chapman, of Maryland, in the chair, took up the bill for the relief of Mary Brown, which, after due consideration, was reported to the House, with an amendment which proposed giving her eight instead of twenty dollars per month. The amendment was read and passed by a vote of 119 to 47. Adjourned.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—During the last year, there were 5,390 marriages in Massachusetts. Of this number, as we learn from the Boston Chronotype, 3,989 took place between bachelors and maids, 121 between bachelors and widows, 464 between widowers and maids, 188 between widowers and widows, and 464 the condition of the parties is not stated. As to age, 65 of the men and 1,126 of the women married were under 20. 1,933 men and 2,060 women were between 20 and 25 years of age.

Late Intelligence from Mexico.

Military contributions upon Mexico.—Rumors of peace not confirmed.

The steamer New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 18th instant from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 14th instant, bringing six days later intelligence than previous arrivals.

We extract the following account of the news brought by her from the Picayune of the 19th instant.

The news we published yesterday of an attack upon the train under Col. Miles is confirmed in some respects. The loss may have been exaggerated; and it will, moreover, fall principally upon foreign merchants, to whom the pack-mules stolen belonged. One house is said to have lost property worth $54,000. It was an English firm. The French and Spanish merchant robbed were able to obtain the restoration of their goods by paying smartly; but no compromise could be made by English and American merchants. Their reliance now is upon Gen. Twiggs, who is expected to assess upon the district of Orizaba, whence the brigands came, the amount lost. In the skirmish it is supposed that three or four men of the mounted rifles were killed, and eight or ten of the Mexicans muleteers. The portion of the train cut off had incautiously lagged behind. Col. Miles could not wait for them to come up, but left a guard of 25 men behind, which was totally inadequate against the sudden onset of four hundred guerillas.

The ship Ocean arrived at Vera Cruz on the 5th instant from New York, with recruits under the command of Capt. Henry, of the 3d infantry.

There has been an arrival at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, with dates to the 1st instant. The mail came down via Orizaba.

General Scott has issued an order assessing upon the State of Mexico, occupied or to be occupied by our troops, annual tax amounting to about three millions. The order is important. There is nothing in it looking like peace. From the Free American, of the 13th inst, we copy the following items, derived from the papers received from the capital.

The American Star, of the 31st December, says that it was known that a large force of guerilleros was in the vicinity of the city of Mexico; that the United States dragoons had failed to come up with them. On the 27th ult. Padre Jaranta slept at San Juan Zeotihuacan, accompanied by 800 men. On the 28th he was at Guadalupe, with an escort of 15 men, and proceeded as far as the garita.—From thence he proceeded to Hamejantla, some nine miles from the city of Mexico, on the Queretaro road. His cry at Guadalupe was "Long live the religion!" We hope, adds the Star, that some of our dragoons, or others, will shortly get this precious rascal in their hands. He is bold in venturing so near the city, and cannot expect to escape apprehension and the punishment which he deserves.

A railroad meeting was to be held on the 1st. A committee, of which Col. Hebert was chairman, was to make its report in regard to the feasibility of the routes, and other matters appertaining thereto. A report was made some fifteen years ago by authority of the Mexican government, the substance of which was to be presented to the meeting.

A rumor was afloat on the 31st ultimo, that Colonel Wither's command, which left the city of Mexico on the evening of the 26th, for Real del Monte, had been cut to pieces when about twenty miles distant. The Star does not believe a word of it; and says that it would require four of five thousands Mexican at least to rout the 9th infantry, the dragoons, and the artillery, under W.'s command; and that it is fortunate for Padre Jaranta and his followers that they did not reach Guadalupe until two days after Col. Withers's command left that place.

A train will probably arrive here in the course of next week from the city of Mexico.

By this arrival, the dates from Queretaro are to the 28th of December. Hopes were then entertained that the approaching Congress would have a quorum; and there was much less talk of *pronunciamentos* and revolutions. A letter of the 26th says, that all parties are agreed not to send commissioners to Washington—arbitration being preferable to that stage of degradation.

We find little said about a treaty of peace; but there were whispers at Queretaro of an armistice of three months being on the *tapis*.

INTERESTING FROM SANTA FE.—By St. Louis papers, received yesterday, we have the interesting details of the late intelligence from Santa Fe, of which the telegraph, a few days since, furnished an in perfect and inaccurate synopsis.

In the papers forwarded to us we find the proceedings of the Legislature of New Mexico. That body assembled at Santa Fe on the 6th of December. Capt. Angney was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Antonio Sandival Speaker of the Senate.

At 3 o'clock, the message of Governor Vigil was sent to the Legislature, by Mr. Smith, the Attorney General, and read.

On Tuesday, the usual standing committees were appointed. We recognize the names of a few Americans among them. A bill regulating marriages, one regulating cemeteries, and a bill for taking the census, were read, and ordered to be engrossed, in the House.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Ortiz, of Taos, to adjourn until next summer, was negatived. Many other bills were under consideration, involving almost every conceivable subject of legislation.

Among them was a bill calling convention to take into consideration the annexation of the territory of New Mexico to the United States. This bill provides, that an election shall be held in the several counties (fifteen days after this Legislature adjourns) for the election of delegates to take into consideration the annexation of this territory to the United States; and in case it meets with approbation, to devise such measures, and adopt such acts, as will most speedily effect the same. The bill passed both houses and was signed by the governor. The convention is to meet in February.

General Price arrived at Santa Fe about the 12th ult., and on the 15th a public dinner was given to him, at which Gov. Vigil presided, and a great number of persons participated.

On the 17th ult., Gen. Price issued orders No. 10, whereby he constituted Lieut. Gov. Donaciano Vigil "Civil Governor of the Territory of New Mexico" He had previously acted as Lieut. Governor.

THE RIO GRANDE BOUNDARY.—We have no design to re-discuss this question—but simply to submit to the following passage from the recent message of Governor Henderson, of Texas:

"When Texas consented to enter the Union, it was fully understood by both contracting parties, that the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source, formed the rightful boundary between Texas and Mexico, and Texas confidently expected that no other boundary would be consented to in any treaty between the United States and Mexico. We have every reason still to be satisfied that we have confided those rights in part to the keeping and management of the President and his constitutional advisers."

A GREAT COUNTRY.—The county of Northampton at this moment exhibits a state of prosperity heretofore un-exampled and which cannot perhaps be equalled by any other county in the commonwealth. She is entirely out of debt and has money in her treasury, sufficient to meet her current expenses. Her bridges are all in excellent order and at the last Court only two writs were issued to the ensuing term. The Sheriff has not a single sale to publish for the next Court and the Jail is comparatively empty, having but one or two petty offenders in it. Lawyers and Officers look gloomy at their prospects—and well they may.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, February 5, 1848.

Democratic County Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Central Committee of this county, held this evening at the office of the secretary in this Borough, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Electors of Erie County, be requested to hold primary meetings in each election district, at the place of holding their general elections, on Saturday the 5th of February, 1848, at 6 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to a County Convention, to be held at the Court House in this borough on the first Monday of February next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to appoint Delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of March next, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner and appoint Delegates to a National Convention.

SMITH JACKSON,
IRVIN CAMP,
MURRAY WHALLON,
CARSON GRAHAM,
F. W. MILLER,
JAMES NORTON,
ISAAC R. TAYLOR,
Committee.

Erie, Dec. 30, 1847.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ The weather is beautiful—more like April than February.

☞ Our business partner is now on a visit to our subscribers in the western part of the county. We hope they will all be prepared to receive him with open purses, and send him home prepared to play the same trick on some of our creditors.

☞ We are under obligations to the Hon. James Thompson, M. C., Messrs. Johnson, Ball, Kerr, and Krick of the Legislature, and Messrs. Burns and Power, Canal Commissioners, for valuable public documents.

Democratic National Convention.

We learn from Washington that the Democratic members of both Houses of Congress have recommended *Monday, the twenty-second day of May* as the time, and Baltimore the place for holding the National Democratic Convention. This being the usual time, we presume it will give satisfaction to the party at large throughout the Union.

Disingenuous, if not Mean.

The Commercial, in alluding to the recent discovery of a clerical error in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, speaks of it in a manner that would leave the reader to infer that the Treasury was the amount of the error worse off than the Report represents, thus insinuating that it was made designedly for the purpose of exhibiting the working of the tariff in a better light. A cause must be poor, indeed, that requires falsehood to sustain it. The error was made by one of the clerks, and amounted to nearly seven millions, and shows the Treasury just that much better off than the Report of the Secretary, so that the loan asked for of eighteen millions can be safely reduced to eleven.

☞ Hon. Jesse Miller has been re-appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, by Governor Shunk. The long experience of Mr. Miller in the public business of Pennsylvania, and the great ability with which he has discharged all the duties entrusted to his care, entitled him to the continued confidence of Governor Shunk; and his numerous friends will be highly gratified at his re-appointment.

Sports of The Ring.

Recently, in the Tennessee Legislature, a member, Mr. Williams, assaulted another, Mr. Whitesides, on the floor with a billet of wood. Mr. W. replied with his fists; the warmth of the debate was promoted by flourishes from Bowie knives and pistols, when the beligerents were separated. Very interesting to their constituents!

☞ We have thought for some time the editor of the Gazette was but the amanuensis of *some old lady far advanced in second childhood*, but was not prepared to see him quote her by name. "Mrs. Partington," is the fair inamorato, is she? Well, is she a widow, and is there a prospect "under the canister of Heaven," (to use her own chaste language,) of our cotemporary's being caught in her toils, or is he merely acting the part of a "gay Lothario?" The lady readers of the Gazette are anxious to know.

☞ Col. Henry Petriken has been re-appointed Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth by Mr. Miller. Mr Petriken has held this office for three years under a former administration, and three years under the present, and has discharged his duties in a manner highly satisfactory to those with whom he was associated and the public generally.

☞ The Whigs of Rhode Island lately held a State Convention, at Providence, when Henry Clay was declared to be their favorite candidate for the Presidency.

A Good Hit.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Mobile Herald nominates Major Bliss for the Vice Presidency in consideration of the eminent services he has rendered Gen. Taylor, as his secretary and official letter-writer.

☞ A queen is now in execration in one of the prisons of "merrie England," for the payment of *five pence* church rate! "Slaves can not breathe in England."

☞ A General Banking Law has passed the Tennessee Senate, similar to the law of New York, except that it allows the deposit of United States as well as State bonds. For every $75,000 of bonds and $25,000 of specie deposited with the Comptroller, $75,000 of bills are issued.

☞ Sixteen columns of Col. Fremont's defence have appeared, and the end is not yet. The gallant Colonel appears to be as good at writing as he is at fighting.

☞ It is said one hundred sharp shooters of Genessee county, Mich., have offered their services in Mexico, provided that they are mounted and allowed to select their own weapons—revolvers and sabres. The poorest shot among them can kill a deer on the run 9 times in 10 at 40 rods. Guerillas would stand a poor chance with the Wolverines on their track.

☞ The Richmond Republican (Whig,) says of General Cass:

"Nevertheless, he is a man of *extraordinary powers, a veteran statesman, a shrewd diplomatist*, and a *brave soldier*."

The Whigs in Trouble.

The trouble in the whig camp in this region, is but a type of that which pervades the whole country. At Harrisburg, Washington, New York, Albany, everywhere, the respective friends of Clay, Taylor and Scott, are arming and marshalling their forces for a domestic war—a war which, to all appearance, will leave the parties in about the same plight of the Killkenny cats. The recent visit of Mr. Clay to Washington, has added fuel to the flame, until now the champions of the respective chiefs, are ready to immolate themselves upon the altar of their leader, rather than fight under the banner of his opponent. Before the advent of Mr. Clay at Washington, the Taylor men were confident—had the thing all their own way—while visions of spoils and glory, flited in dreams bright as the rainbow's hues, before their eyes. Greeley, the fugleman of Mr. Clay in the north, had been to Washington and returned with a flea in his ear and his under lip pointing to the lowest figure in the compass of disappointment. But a change has come over the scene. Mr. Clay's presence at the scene of intrigue, has reassured the doubting, confirmed the wavering, and brought back the deserters.—Greeley has again been at Washington, and his hopes are again above zero, and he speaks to the faithful like one in authority. Hear him:

"*Washington*, Wednesday—11 p. m.

"Let the friends of Henry Clay everywhere understand that his friends here are unchanged and unwavering; that they believe him not only the fittest man for President, but the proper man to be supported in the ensuing canvass; and that he will be elected, if any frank, manly, out-spoken whig, can be. If the people don't want a President of this sort, let them take a locofoco, as becomes them; if they choose a shuffling, trimming, unworthy man, to rule over them, I trust he will not be a whig. Now, let us have fair play, and no dodging. Let the whig people be fairly represented in a whig national convention, and its decisions we can all defer to; but I don't believe that it can be in favor of any other than the acknowledged leader and head of the party. Unless Mr. Clay shall peremptorily insist on withdrawing from the canvass, who can doubt that he will be our candidate? Let those who effect to believe that the advocates of Mr. Clay's nomination don't mean it, look on and see. It will not take long to convince them."

There, Messrs. Whigs—Taylor and Scott whigs—you have your orders in black and white, so prepare yourselves to obey, or walk the plank. The advocates of Mr. Clay's election, Messrs. Horace Greeley & Co., have said it, and mean it—so no grumbling. If the people "choose a shuffling, trimming, unworthy man," says Greeley, "I trust he will not be a whig." That can't mean General Taylor, can it? But listen to the other side. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, becoming a little scared at the fearful inroads which the presence of Mr. Clay is making upon General Taylor's former adherents, breaks forth with the following—

"There are at this hour, here in Washington, those (God only knows their motives, though man may judge them) who, I verily believe, are misleading Mr. Clay to his own detriment, and luring him on to make heavy sacrifices, which cannot but result in mischief to the country. Those gentlemen, with a pitiable degree of imperiousness—I speak now only of the more ultra portion—even see proper to demand a surrender of the opinions of others to their own, under the threat of the forfeiture of the political caste of the offenders! For the sake of harmony in the whig party, to ensure the success of a noble cause, as one among those against whom this absurd menace is directed, I return no word of defiance or recrimination. But as a sincere patriot, I hope, I invoke the intemperate friends and all professed friends, of Mr. Clay, to pause! A moment's unbiassed, honest reflection will convince them of the truth of every syllable here uttered."

In addition to this, the correspondent of the New York Mirror, another Taylor paper, has the following—

"*Washington*, January 19, 1848.

"It is as I predicted. The cliques of the Tribune and the Intelligencer, have *surrounded* Mr. Clay, and the result probably will be that he will consent to go into the convention for the fourth time as a candidate for the Presidency. The 'old coon' is to be skinned once more, and those who persist in this course deserve to be indicted for 'cruelty to animals.' The plan of the battle is beginning to assume a definite shape, while the old issues of party are being thrown aside, and new ones formed.

"The indictions now are, that Mr. Clay will *suffer* his name to be used; that his friends will carry him into the convention and then drop him. There will be a large majority of the whigs who will, at the last moment go for General Taylor, and General success; and the result will be, that the convention will go through with the ceremony of giving the old hero a nomination."

We give the above simply as evidence of the trouble our whig friends encounter in uniting the discordant materials of which their party is composed on a presidential candidate. Bound together by no common principle, save the "five loaves and two fishes," they are each attaching themselves to the leaders whose banner promises the most spoils. Differing even upon the old questions, and at sword's points on the new, the war, indemnity, and an acquisition of territory, how can they hope to unite their forces on candidates like Mr. Clay and General Taylor? A national convention cannot do it, for General Taylor declares he is not the candidate of a party, and will not receive a party nomination. His friends say they will elect him irrespective of party, and present him as the "no party" candidate. The friends of Mr. Clay declare they will not support him unless he pledges himself to their party measures, and submits his claims to their convention. Who can penetrate the fog these differences the great whig family has raised, and see in the future aught but another defeat to federal whiggery?

☞ The Gazette says Gen. Cass has "been completely overwhelmed by the torrent of argument and eloquence" of the whig, abolition and South Carolina-Free-Trade-Nullification Sachems in the Senate. Our neighbor is evidently ahead of the Telegraph—no other paper has got the news.

Very Refined.

The Commercial, in speaking of the recent illness of Mr. Secretary Walker, makes use of the following very refined language, which we recommend as a model for the "upper crust ten thousand,"—it is so very, very chaste; "Sir Robert will not die this time—the devil must have one representative at Washington—and who so worthy as he?"

☞ Mr. Poinsett has come out against the war, it is said. He must be getting very old.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Very—he is undoubtedly the much talked of "oldest inhabitant."

How the Tariff Works.

Figures, it is said a thousand times, cannot lie. They, unlike political speeches and letters, express no double meaning; and however much inclined the friends of a high tariff may be to construe their language favorably to their views, they never can successfully accomplish it. In proof of this we extract the following from the last Union. "In looking over" says that paper, "the valuable statistics which occasionally appear in the Philadelphia Commercial List, we find in the number of that journal bearing date January 22d, the following results of the iron mining and manufacture in Pennsylvania, viz:

	1817.	1846.	Excess in 1847 over 1846.	Excess in 1846 over 1847.
	Pounds.	Pounds	Pounds.	Pounds.
Pig iron,	185,115,970	150,918,633	34,196,637	—
Wr't iron,	72,244,763	39,165,243	32,879,521	—
N'ls & Sp'ks,	19,558,777	10,627,736	8,931,041	—
Blooms,	6,290,070	9,710,730	—	3,420,660
	283,208,880	210,632,341	76,007,199	3,420,660
			3,420,660	
			72,586,539	

The quantities above stated were brought from the various mining establishments in the interior of Pennsylvania, over the different railroads and canals of the State, to Philadelphia, during the last year. The excess of all varieties of manufactured iron brought to market in 1847, over the quantities brought in 1846, during the operation of the whig tariff of 1842, is 72,586,539 pounds, *or an increase of twenty-five per cent.*

In a late paper, on the authority of the Philadelphia Commercial List, we proved conclusively that the coal-mining interest had been favored with unprecedented prosperity under the equal and impartial operation of the democratic tariff of 1846. We now show that the iron interest has been equally prosperous. It requires no facts or figures to prove the great prosperity of the agricultural interests of Pennsylvania during the last year. The farmers of that State have substantial evidence of their prosperous condition in their own pockets. Yet, charlatans in political economy and politics are constantly endeavoring to convince the sturdy yeomen and enterprising iron-masters and coal-miners of Pennsylvania, that their interests have been greatly injured by the operation of a liberal tariff. In view of the facts which we have cited above, we are willing to leave such quacks in the hands of their intelligent constituents."

Again, here is a statement from the records of the bread-stuffs and provisions exported from the port of New York, during the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1846 and 1847, respectively:

	1846.	1847.
Breadstuffs,	$19,627,020	$57,353,631
Provisions,	4,946,571	9,752,412
Total,	$24,573,591	$67,731,971

The increase of provisions has been nearly 100 per cent, but the increase in the export of breadstuffs is still larger—equal to *two hundred per cent* on the large business of 1846. Very "ruinous" symptoms for the country, especially for the farmers.

A Full Blooded Whig.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette, relates the following incident:

"General," said one of Taylor's officers, now in public life, "tell me if you are a whig or a democrat. Some say you are the one, and some the other, which is true?" The response was characteristic enough. "As an officer of the army in the public service, I am neither. But when the question is plumply put to me, as now, I am a full blooded whig *and one quarter over*."

We find the above in the last Commercial, where we presume it found a place for the purpose of convincing the people of the peculiar fitness of General Taylor for the Presidency. We, also, copy it in order to give it a more extensive circulation. Whether the Pittsburg Gazette's correspondent intended to be sarcastic upon the old General, by saying his "response was characteristic enough," we do not know. Taken in connection with the response, we should think so. "I am a full blooded whig, and one quarter over," might be a "response characteristic enough" of some illiterate demagogue, half seas over with beer and whiskey, replying to a boon companion, but to our mind it would be very uncharacteristic" of a great General and States. man—a future President of the United States. The num-scull of the Commercial don't know when his candidate is made fun of.

Peace Rumors.

By telegraph and otherwise, various rumors have been in circulation for a week past, to the effect that a treaty of peace has been entered into between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Government, and was under consideration at Washington. This rumor, although improbable on its face, because Mr. Trist's powers had been revoked, and the previous news from Mexico did not favor it, found many believers. The Washington Union contradicts the rumor as follows:

"Rumors of peace—of a treaty of peace—of a project of peace—are so rife to-day in the city and in the Capitol, that we think it our duty to state that there is no official account to confirm these rumors. We have more than once stated that Mr. Trist had no power or instructions to treat with the Mexicans. But no treaty, or project of one, has been received."

Female Benevolent Society.

We understand that the collection at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, on Sunday evening last, amounted to *thirty dollars*. We are authorised, in behalf of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, to express their grateful acknowledgements to the community in general, for the confidence reposed as well as the liberality manifested in their several Churches, towards the suffering and unfortunate who may happen among us. The several collections as raised at the respective churches *have already been mentioned*, but we thought proper to give the whole together, in the order of time in which they were taken. They have been as follows:

Presbyterian Church,	$50 00
Episcopalian "	28 00
Universalist "	51 31
Ger. Catholic "	7 50
As'te Reformed "	36 00
Meth. Episcopal "	30 00

☞ The Commercial talks about the "blundering report" of the Secretary of the Treasury. Did the editor of the Commercial ever read a page of said report? In fact did he ever see it?

QUEER EYES.—The editor of the Delta lately saw Dan Marble, and says of him—"His countenance was irradiated by smiles, and his eyes looked like a pair of rich, racy, translucent anecdotes."

"Rich, racy, translucent" *brandy smashers*, would have been more appropriate and nearer the truth, we think.

Legislative.

Monday, Jan. 24, in the Senate, among the petitions we notice one presented by Mr. Johnson, from the citizens of Erie county for an alteration of the Constitution, so as to allow the people to elect their own judicial officers.

Mr. Gills, on leave granted, read in his place, and prosented to the chair a bill entitled, Resolutions relative to the erection of a new county out of parts of Jefferson and Elk, to be called Forrest.

In the House, the Senate bill relative to abolishing the board of Revenue Commissioners, came up in order, pending a motion to postpone the consideration of the same to the 29th inst. On this question the yeas and nays were called—yeas 53; nays 35.

In the Senate, Jan. 25, the speaker presented to the Senate, the Fifth Annual Report of the Erie Canal Company. After some business of an unimportant nature, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

In the House, the speaker presented the 5th annual report of the Erie Canal Company.

The House was engaged the most of the day in discussing the propriety of paying to account of Levi L. Frank and others, witnesses in the contested seat of Mr. Goff, before any vote was taken the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Jan. 26, Mr. Johnson presented a petition for the incorporation of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, to be located in Erie.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the Senate took up the nomination of James Nill for President Judge of the 14th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware, which, after a long debate, was rejected, yeas 12—nays 19.

In the House nothing of general interest to our readers was transacted.

In the Senate, Jan. 27, Mr. Johnson presented petitions for a bank at Erie, and for a system of Banking. Also a supplement to the act to incorporate the Erie Canal company. On motion of Mr. Darsie, the Senate resumed the second reading and the consideration of the bill, a supplement to the act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad company.

Mr. Johnson, of Armstrong, moved to amend the first section, by adding, as follows, viz:

"That all certificates of loan so issued, shall be and they are hereby exempted from the payment of any taxes thereon, except for State purposes."

On this a long debate ensued in which Messrs. Johnson, of Armstrong, Johnson, of Erie, Darsie and Brawley participated, to before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the resolutions offered by Mr. Hill relative to the Mexican war, were taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. H. T. Hallowell in the chair, pending an amendment offered by Mr. Little.

Mr. Packer offered to amend by striking out all after the word resolved in the original resolutions and inserting the following:

Resolved, &c., That in the opinion of the Legislature the existing war with Mexico is just and was unavoidable; that it has been conducted with signal ability on the part of the general administration; that the numerous and brilliant victories which have been achieved by our arms, over the Mexican forces have added glory to our name, and elevated our national character throughout the world; and this war ought to be prosecuted with vigor and energy until we shall obtain an honorable peace, which shall secure to our country indemnity for the past and security for the future.

Resolved, That should the government of the United States acquire territory from Mexico as an indemnity for the just claims of our citizens and the expenses of the war, it is the opinion of the Legislature of Pennsylvania that it would promote harmony among the several states and secure the perpetuity of the Union to extend the line of the Missouri Compromise from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean. This would adjust the question of slavery in the spirit of Compromise which gave birth to the federal constitution and would forever prohibit it north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude leaving it to exist or not south of that parallel according to the will of the people.

Which was adopted and ordered to be printed, and then the House adjourned.

A GOOD IDEA.—At the recent Railroad celebration in New Hampshire, a large number who remained in Lebanon, were sadly puzzled to find accommodations over night. A worthy inhabitant of that place declares that such was the rush, that, in one instance there was but one bed for fifty persons! In this dilemma the following experiment was adopted—two persons took possession of the bed, and being much fatigued, were soon sound asleep—they were then carefully removed and set up *against the wall*. This process was repeated till the whole fifty were disposed of.

CURIOUS.—An English Journal says that as a sawyer was sawing an elm tree, he discovered in the centre of it a bird's nest containing the remains of a bird and three eggs, the shells of which were rather bruised, but otherwise perfectly sound. The nest must have remained there some years, as but a small portion of the feathers and bones of the bird were found. How the nest got into the *centre of the tree*, will forever remain a mystery.

ROMANCE.—The recent discovery of a

TEXAS A FREE STATE.—A highly intelligent correspondent of the Christian Watchman, writing from Washington, thus speaks of the prospect of Texas soon becoming a free state:

"I have good reason to believe that Texas is to become a free state at no distant day. This comes to me from a gentleman of Texas, in whose means of knowing, and ability to form just opinions, I have great confidence. He says the Germans now coming in by ship-loads, and settling under the supervision of the agents of their princes and nobles, who have obtained large tracts of land, are, to a man, opposed to slavery, and this has been already manifested in their local elections; and, indeed, that Gen. Houston was compelled, by the force of popular opinion, to divest himself of his slaves, in order to secure his re-election to the U. S. Senate."

SET 'EM UP.—The Buffalo Express, a leading whig paper, in speaking of the remarks of Mr. Hale of New Hampshire, the abolition Senator, on the war bill, says it seems to have been a characteristic sort of display—coarse, puerile and illogical. Hale came to the House in 1843, and signalized his advent by a noisy, vulgar attack on West Point Academy—then the usual target for new fledged demagogues—and his whole Congressional career was in keeping with its commencement. And his subsequent association with the "liberty men" has made no sensible improvement either in his manners or taste.

IDOLIZING TRUTH.—Mr. Clay in his late speech, says that Gen. Taylor ordered his cannon opposite to Matamoras, "while Mr. Slidel was wending his way to Mexico with his credentials."

The "truth" is Gen. Taylor was not ordered from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, 'till it was known to the Administration that the Mexican Government had refused to receive Mr. Slidel!

Mr. Clay asserts that General Taylor's "good sense" prompted him to believe, in the begining of the year 1846, that our army ought to remain at Corpus Christi.

The "truth" is Gen. Taylor ADVISED the forward movement of the army to the Rio Grande!

Mr. Clay asserts that the war of 1812 was one "purely of *defence*."

The "truth" is the *invasion* of Canada, was the first act of our country in that war!

Mr. Clay asetrs that the *justice* of the war of 1812 was admitted by the Federal party.

The "truth" is directly the reverse, so far as we can judge from the recorded opinion and acts of the leaders of that party in Massachusetts and elsewhere!

The foregoing statements in the speech of Mr. Clay are truly remrakable, considering that he almost *idolizes truth!—Richmond Enquirer.*

GEN. TOWSON.—The statement that General Towson, who has been ordered to Mexico as President of the Court Martial, being only Pay Master General, holds no rank in the regular army, has been going the rounds of the press. Who, upon the Niagara frontier does not recollect Towson's Battery, in the severe conflicts of the war of 1812-15? It gained a renown for the rapidity of its fire which even the light artillery of the present day, has been scarcely able to exceed; and there are many among our "oldest inhabitants" who remember it by the name of "*Towson's Light House*," so rapid were its explosions. Gen. T. is one of the oldest officers of the regular army, and from his old associations with Gen Scott, his designation as President of the Court Martial, shows any thing but an unfriendly disposition on the part of the administration to the latter officer. —*Buff. Courier.*

MARKETS.—No change from last week.

☞ We wish to say to those who want information concerning what Medicine is so much is said about, and written about also as for that matter, that we desire them to look over our columns and find where it is sold and call there, instead of troubling us on the subject—we have too much else to do and can give no business to continually answer questions as to the whereabouts of Doctor Vaughn Agents. Once for all we say to our country friends do not expect us to know everything—but turn your paper over a inch way till you see the catches GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY—then read through—and at the bottom of the advertisement you will find the Agents names, go and get a pamphlet and read that, and then if you are in need of one of the most wonderful panacea of any age rejoice at it but do not expect to find it in our sanctum.—We wish we had the *secret* of preparing this Lithontriptic Mixture, that is all we wish about it.

☞ VALUABLE VEGETABLE REMEDY.—Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is mild and pleasant to the taste, perfectly safe and harmless in its operations, and yet is one of the most powerful and certain remedies for Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Pains in the Side or Breast and general debility of the Constitution, that ever was invented by the skill of man for the relief of the afflicted public. Certificates and evidences of its wonderful curative powers are daily received from all quarters. Its impossible to conceive the aggregate of suffering and misery that has been relieved or banished by it, nor can we calculate the immense benefit that shall accrue from it hereafter. All ages, sexes and constitutions are alike effected by it, and the disease is eradicated from the system, the constitution repaired, and health restored by the use of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry. How many sufferers are daily beheld approaching to an untimely grave, wrested, in the bloom of youth, from their relatives and friends, afflicted with that fatal malady, Consumption, which wastes the miserable sufferer in all he is beyond the power of human skill. If such sufferers would only make trial of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, they would find themselves sooner relieved than by gulping the various ineffective remedies with which our newspapers abound; this Vegetable Remedy heals the ulcerated lungs stopping its too night sweats, at the same time inducing a natural healthy expectoration, and the patient will soon find himself in the enjoyment of comfortable health The public should bear in mind that Dr. Swayne is a regular practising physician, who has had years of experience in cases of the Lungs, Chest, &c. The original and only genuine article is only prepared by Dr. Swayne N. W. Corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry is put up in square bottles, enveloped with a handsome steel engraving, bearing the signature of Dr. H. Swayne, and sold by agents in all of the principal towns throughout the United States.

Barton & Perkins, No. 5, and Carter & Prother, No. 6, Reed House Agents. 2m37

☞ SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—DEAR SIR: I have prescribed your Gargling Oil in various cases of SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, with marked success; and would commend it to physicians generally for external use in all contusions, tumors, sprains, white swellings and in all cutaneous affection, where external means are necessary. As a discutient it is harmless where the febrile symptoms have been reduced by general treatment. In such cases it is the most efficient remedy within the circle of means now in use.

I would also recommend it to community at large as a safe and powerful remedy where there is no general fever in all the above diseases to be used freely—and to counteract inflamation in a remarkable manner. In bruised wounds it prevents swelling and consequent soreness in hot weather. Yours, &c.

To Dr. G. W. Merchant. JARED PARKER, M. D.

See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had gratis of the Agent.

MARRIED:—On the 22d January, by the Rev. Alvah Prescott, Mr. CARY ROGERS to Miss MARY STANTZ, all of Elkcreek, Erie Co., Pa.

On the 20th ult., in Waterford, by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, Mr. ALONZO FRINK and Miss JANE C. CONNER.

DIED:—In Millcreek, on the 30th ult., SETH, infant son of Adam and Catharine Ann Smith, aged 9 months and 5 days.

Irving Literary Institute.

THE Semi-Annual Election of officers for this Society, will take place on Saturday evening, February 12, 1848. A general and punctual attendance of the members is requested.

Per order. BYRON D. COIT, Sec'y.

Erie, February 5, 1848.

Clover Seed.

200 Bushels just received from the Farmers of Erie county, and for sale at the lowest market price, at our store opposite the Eagle Hotel WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

February 3.

Agricultural Notice.

FARMERS, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and all other classes in favor of forming an Agricultural Society in Erie county, are requested to meet in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 8th of February next, at the ringing of bell, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of forming such a society; and if thought advisable to do so, then to adopt such measures as shall lead to a speedy formation of an "Erie County Agricultural Society." MILL CREEK.

Mill Creek, January 26, 1848.

24 KITS No. 1 Mackerel, put up for family use, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.

Erie, Nov. 6, 1847. 25

Cigars—Cigars.

AT Wholesale and Retail.—A choice assortment can at all times be had at the manufactory, 3d door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

R. SEIGNIOR.

January 29, 1848. 3m37

KELSO & LOOMIS,

General Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants, Dealers in Salt, coarse and fine; also, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public Dock, west side of the public bridge, Erie, Pa.

EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

Plaster.

JUST received per schooner Aurora Borealis, a full cargo of Girard Plaster. For sale at the ware house, public dock, by

January 29. KELSO & LOOMIS.

Salt. Salt.

THE subscribers have on hand coarse and fine Salt; also a quantity of Coal: for sale at reduced prices, at their warehouse, public dock, by

January 29. KELSO & LOOMIS.

Fourteenth of February.

LOVERS ATTEND.

JUST received from New York, a superb lot of VALENTINES, which for elegance of design and beauty of finish surpass any thing of the kind hitherto brought to this place. The lace and emboss work in which they appear, is almost sufficient to enkindle gentler emotions, to say nothing of the sentiment in them contained, and which may be written upon.

Also received, the Writers, entitled Ladies, Gentlemen's, People, Gem and Comic Valentine Writers, containing sentiments of every description. Also, Envelopes, varying in size, quality and richness, from the large gilt to the small enamelled. In short, "the ball has not been told." Call and see. O. D. SPAFFORD.

Jan. 26, 1848.

More Proofs.

"THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME."

EVERY mail brings tidings of their success, from east to the remotest west—from Canada on the north and Mexico and the West Indies on the south—all are unanimous in their praise. Of a medicine so universally known and esteemed as WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, it is hardly necessary to speak in detail. At no period of its history has the reputation of the medicine stood higher, and we may say that no reputation is likely to be more enduring. Adapted to all constitutions, to every form of disease, and to all climates, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are above every other medicine, fitted for the use of man under whatever circumstances he may be placed. At sea or on land, at home, or abroad, in summer's heat and winter's cold, with a common regard to the conditions of health, and with Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at hand, there is no excuse for being sick, unless the constitution be utterly irreclaimable.

[Extract of a Letter from Hernando, Miss.]

To Dr. W. Wright. Your pills have given universal satisfaction, and justly very popular. I can sell from 30 to 40 dozen annually, if I could be supplied. Yours,

WM HENRY JOHNSON, Agent.

[Extract of a Letter from Jersey Shore, Penn.]

"Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills excel everything of the kind ever offered to the public in this section of the country, notwithstanding the combined efforts of a few unprincipled mercenaries to put them down. S WINCHESTER & SON."

[From New Martinsville, Va.]

"I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family, and I found them to be the best medicine I have ever used. I wish to become an agent for the sale of them in this place.

JAVES McCLURE, P M."

[From Greensboro', Ia.]

"Some time since, they agent left with me six dozen Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills to sell.—They were soon all gone, and more wanting. There is much call for them. * * * I believe the pills are very good.

SETH HENSHAW."

[From Amanda, Ohio.]

"Apprehending that I shall I be out of your valuable Indian Vegetable Pills before your agent will go through this region to supply me, I beg you to forward me a quantity; in some way or ano her.

The pills are doing here admirably well in spite of the opposition of some would be doctors who have exerted all their influence to prevent people from buying them; and if I have a continued supply I shall be able to sell many of them.

Yours, JOHN H FANDERMAN."

[From Sta Vista, Va.]

"I have nearly got through with the pills you left and sent me, and I think I could, in a short time, sell six or eight dozen more. The quicker I get them, the more I shall sell, as the sickly season is raging here considerably, and your pills are liked and approved of generally more than any medicine we have had among us in some time. In fact, *I do not know of a single instance where they have been tried and disapproved of.*—Some of the physicians don't like them, but I reckon they have never tried them, and self interest will generally be consulted.

Yours, &c, LUTHER NOTTINGHAM."

Such are a few of the statements voluntarily made by men of the first respectability—men who are known and whose opportunities for observation are not excelled by any in the land.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.

O. D. SPAFFORD, Erie.
W. & P Judson & Co., Waterford.
John McClure, Sen. Girard.
Abraham Tourtellet, Union.
Riley & Potter, West Springfield.
W. A. Townsend, "
W. H. Townsend, Springfield.
B. C. Town & Co., Wattsburg.
" North East.
John Clement, Fairview.

THE ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS HAVE THE SIGNATURE OF WM. WRIGHT WRITTEN WITH A PEN ON THE TOP LABEL OF EACH BOX. *None other genuine, and for unlicensed that is no go.*

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of *Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills*, wholesale and retail, 169 Race Street, Philadelphia, 288 Greenwich Street, New York; and 148 Tremont Street, Boston.

Erie, January 29, 1848. 37

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.

☞ It is strongly recommended that purchasers go to the regular agents, if they wish to procure the genuine article. Counterfeits are abroad in various shapes, some having a *coating of sugar* to make them go down! Be sure also to ask for WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, for there are not wanting those who are unprincipled enough to call any miserable trash "Indian," for the sake of gain

35

Greatest Medicine of the Age.

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

HUNT'S LINIMENT.—Has received the above title from thousands who have benefitted by its use. Its operation is wonderful.—Never failing to give immediate relief, and permanently curing the diseases for which it is recommended. For the last year I have placed before the public testimony of undoubted character from many persons well known throughout the county of Westchester, where the great reputation of this Medicine was first established. During the past year I have received from all parts of the country a mass of evidence of the great value of this celebrated remedy sufficient to fill volumes, of which I have selected a few certificates. For the following diseases Hunt's Liniment is a certain, safe and speedy cure.

Rheumatism, Spinal affection, Weakness and pains in the back and chest, contractions of the muscles, sore throat, quincy, issues, ulcers, ague in the breast and face, tooth ache, sprains, bruises, salt Rheum, burns croup, frosted feet, bunions, corns, and all diseased of the Nerves. As a strengthner of the Nervous System it exceeds all the plasters and medicines in the world. It is only neccessary to try it to be convinced that it will do all that the proprietor professes. Its reputation is constantly increasing, and in every instance where it has been used it is always kept as a necessary Family Medicine. Read the evidence from abroad:

CERTIFICATE.

East-Berlin Pa.,, May 28, 1747.

Geo. E. Stanton.—Dear sir: I consider it my duty to express my sentiments in behalf of your invaluable medicine, *Hunt's Liniment.*

I have for some time past used the Liniment in my practice, for various diseases, and feel satisfied, from the success attending its application, that it merits all that can be said in its behalf.—I consider it one of the best *external remedies* I have ever used in case of Tetter, Ringworm, Salt-rheum, pains, bruises, cuts, swellings, &c.—The cheap rate at which the article is to be had, places within the reach of all. It should from the principal external remedy of every family.

DANIEL BAKER, M. D.

This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietor at Sing Sing, N. Y.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

For sale by J. H. Borton & Co, Erie, B. C. Town North East. J. Clemens Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

Jan. 29. 1848. 3m 37

BRASS KETTLES, assorted sizes and first quality. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Notice.

AN Election for seven Directors of the Erie Canal company will be held by the Stockholders at their Office in the Borough of Erie, on Monday the 6th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. M. GOODWIN, Sec'y.

Canal Office, Erie, Jan. 18, 1848. 3t36

By Express.

ALLYN & COIT have just received, as above, several cases new and rich Prints, with some other fine and nice goods, which the ladies are invited to call and see at the New Store, cheapside.

Jan 20, 1848. 36

A NOTORIOUS fact, that Allyn & Coit sell the richest goods at the lowest prices of any firm west of Buffalo—call and see if this is not the case at the New Store, cheapside.

ALLYN & COIT have on hand a few of those handsome Drab Thibets for Ladies cloaks which they will sell very low, to close out the stock. Jan. 21, 1848.

PERSONS in want of any style of Dry Goods will find it very much for their interest to call at Allyn & Coit's, cheapside. Jan 22.

By Telegraph from New York.

NEW Scarlet Bonnet Ribbons.—A few pieces just received by express, (26th arrival we believe,) at the Jew store of

MOSES KOCH, No. 1, Commercial Exchange.

Erie, January 15, 1848. 35

Great Inducements

TO PERSONS WISHING TO BUY CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber, wishing to make room for an entire new stock of Dry Godos in the spring, will dispose of his present choice stock of Fall and winter Goods at a very small advance from New York cost; comprising Muslin de Lains, Ginghams, Oregon and California Plaids, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, &c &c: and in short, everything in the Dry Good line.

Persons having cash to pay for Goods, will find it greatly to their advantage to call, as I feel confident you can save 25 or 30 per cent by purchasing of me as I am bound to sell Goods, for cash, cheaper than any other man in the western country. Call and see, at the old Hardware Store, one door east of the Eagle.

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, January 15, 1848.

Stearine Candles.

The subscribers have now on hand, at their Store and Factory, a large quantity of mould Stearine Candles; an excellent article, which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for lard.

W. C. & R. P. HULBURT.

January 13, 1848. 35

STRAY CATTLE.—Strayed from the subscriber, about the first of June last, two 3 year old steers; one red, and the other a black, rather inclined to a brown; no artificial marks, except the black has lost a portion of its tail.—Also, at the same time, two 3 year old Heifers; one a brown, and the other a red and white spotted—no artificial marks; whoever will give information where said cattle can be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

D. G. WELCH.

Millcreek, January 15, 1848. 3t35

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is here by given that letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Arthur Olney, dec'd, of Fairview. All persons indebted are requested to make settlement; and all persons having claims, will present them for adjustment.

D. H. CHAPMAN, Administrator.

Fairview, January 15, 1848. 6t35

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Elisha Pinney, deceased, of McKean township. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

RACHEL PINNEY & } Executors.
MARTIN PINNEY, }

McKean, January 15, 1848. 6t35

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

To all creditors, legatees, and other persons interested.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration on the estates of those persons deceased and guardian accounts whose names are undermentioned in the office of the Register for the probate of wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the county of Erie, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on the second wednesday in February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the court house in Erie—

1847, November 4. Account of Smith Jackson and Carson Graham, administrators of the estate of Robert McCracken, deceased, late of the borough of Erie.

Nov. 6. Account of Mrs. J. A. Cook, administratrix of George Cook, deceased, who was administrator of Elisha M. Cook, deceased, late of Elkcreek township, by her agent, James M'Dowell, Jr.

Dec. 27. Account of Hiram Daggett, administrator of Philander Daggett, deceased, late of Girard township.

Dec. 31. Account of Betsey Dodge and John Dodge, executors of John Dodge, deceased, late of Harborcreek township.

1848, Jan. 1. Account of John Ward and John Morehead, executors of John Allen, deceased, late of North East township.

THOMAS MOORHEAD, Jr., Register.

January 10, 1848.

Heaves—Heaves—Heaves.

THERE never was a remedy discovered, by the ingenuity of man, for removing diseases from Horses, that equalled COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS, in curing that most troublesome, constitute and dangerous complaint. If used as it all Curable, these powders will just as surely remove it as they are taken This is no fiction, as many of the most respectable persons in different parts of the country, can testify from actual trial One, two or three bottles at most, is all that is necessary to cure the worst cases and recent cases; and also in cough and where the wind has been injured, one bottle will be found of great service And what is the cost of two or three bottles compared to the loss of even an ordinary horse? Try it then, you who have horses suffering for the want of such an article. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by

CARTER & BRO., Erie,
BOYD, VINCENT & CO., Waterford,
R. CLARK & CO., North East,
S. STEWART & CO., Concord.

35

Something New.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public the arrival from New York of an extensive assortment of Goods in their line, embracing

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

Plated and Britannia, Ware, Girandoles, Solar and Camphene Lamps, Looking glasses, Bohemian glassware, spectacles, fancy goods and thousands of useful and ornamental articles for the Holydays, which are offered at reduced prices.

Having selected Watches with unusual care from late importations, those wishing a good Time piece for little money will do well to buy.

Our thanks are due our patrons for favors conferred in times past, especially for patronage received in our new store on State street, and hope by attention to business to retain our old and make many new customers.

N. B. Particular attention given to the repairing of all kinds of Watches. Watch work, requiring Engines, which generally is done in the larger cities, attended to on short notice.

Goods received by Express every few days from New York during the winter.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State street, nearly opposite Eagle Hotel and next door to Spafford's Bookstore.

Nov. 20, 1847.

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received by latest arrival, at the old stand of Hitchcock & Zimmerly, a well selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES, of every description for family use, such as Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Pepper, Alsdice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Molasses, Oils, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Tobacco, Fruit, Nuts, &c., which are offered on terms that cannot fail to suit our customers. Please give us a call,

N. B.—All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for groceries.

Dec. 11. A. H. HITCHCOCK.

NEW CONCERN.

H. COOK begs leave to call the attention of the public to a large and well selected stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which have been purchased for cash and will positively be sold lower than articles of the same quality can be purchased in town as all can satisfy themselves by calling at No. 5. Bonnell Block State State Street.

Erie, Dec. 11, 1847. 30

SHOT by the bag or lb. and the article to send it away. At No 3. American Block.

RAISINS—Best quality by the Box or single lb., at No. 5, Bonnell Block, state street.

Jan. 1. H. COOK.

By Express!

WE have just received from New York, one piece of very fine twilled French Black Cloth; one piece plain of the manufacture of Forstman & Hoffman; three pieces French Doeskin cassimere, for pants; a variety of Pluids, Stripes, &c. for pants; two boxes of French cravats; a few embroidered Paris waistcoat patterns; black and brown silk and worsted Serges. We feel confident that the above articles cannot be equalled in this city.

G. B. & I. H. KEENE.

Erie, January 8, 1848. 4t34

Wines and Liquors.

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block, a good assortment of Wines and Liquors, for Medicines, Sacramental, Mechanical and ALL other purposes, among which may be found the following;

Pale Brandy;	Otard Brandy,
Cognine do,	St. Croix Rum,
Jamaica Rum,	N. England do
Holland Gin;	Pine Apple Gin;
Port Wine,	Maderia Wine,
Scotch Whiskey	Irish Whiskey.
Monongahela do	Common do.

Dec. 11 T. W. MOORE.

SAVE YOUR HOUSES BY PAINTING THEM.

4677 LBS. Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh White Lead, dry and in oil, pure.

400 lbs. Red Lead,		350 lbs Glue,	
450 " French and yellow Ochre,		250 " Pap. Lamphlack,	
1000 " Spanish whiting		40 " chrome yellow.	
600 " Venetian red,		200 gal. Spr. turpentine	
250 " Lisbarge,		150 " Linseed oil,	
150 " French & chrome Green,		55 " Furniture and coach varnish,	
72 " American Vermillion,		200 paint and varnish Brushes,	

For sale very low at No 6, Reed House, by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Nov. 27, 1847. 28

DYE STUFFS.

44 BBLS. Dye Woods,
500 lbs. copperas,
800 " Alum, 600 madder,
800 " Blue Vitrol, 200 ex. Logwood,
700 " camwood, 200 oil vitriol,
100 " Muratic Acid,
30 " Indigo, Bengal and Caracoas,
20 " solution tin, 10 cochineal,
20 " Annetto,

For sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Nov. 27, 1847. 28

BRUSHES.

HAIR brushes of all varieties and prices, teeth do, paint and Varnish do., flesh clothes, hat shaving, comb, scrubbing, blacking, window, hearth, counter and bottle brushes for sale by

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

On Hand

A good supply of Salt, Plaster, White Fish, Lime and Sole and Upper Leather, for sale as cheap as the cheapest by

Dec. 11 WILLIAM L & WRIGHT

PAINTS.

3500 lbs. White and Red Lead and Litharge.
1500 " Whiting 300 lbs., Venitian Red,
500 " French Yellow, 150 " Paris Green,
100 " Chrom's Yellow, Green & Vermillion.

Indian Red, Utica Marine Blue, Prussian Blue Drop Black, Viridigris, Lamphlack, etc. 6 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Varnish, etc., for sale by BURTON & PERKINS,

Nov. 20. Old firm of J. H. Burton & Co.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.

All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They do not boast of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.

Oct. 93, 1847. 23

TO THE FASHIONABLE.

EXTRACT Vanella, Vanella Bean, Bitter Almond, Ex. Lemmon, Rose Water, Mace, Mustard, White Ginger, Pure Olive Oil, Cayenne Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs.

Dec 4, CARTER & BROTHER.

NOTE PAPER.—Plain, Gilt edged, and Embossed Visiting Cards.

INKS.—Blue, Black, Red, Carmine, Indelible, Indian, etc. etc. by

Dec. 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

UNITED States Dispensatory, by Wood & Bath.

Family Physician, by Doct. Beach.

New Remedies, by R. Dunghison, M D.

Consumption Cured. by S. S. Fitch, M. D

For sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 27.

THE PICTURES.—Some beautiful paintings of Birds and Flowers. Also some very fine Views done by the best French Masters.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

WANTED.—The subscriber will pay the highest price for all kinds of Lumber delivered at his store in Erie. M. MAYER.

Jan. 1 1848.

WINDOW GLASS.

4330 FEET Window glass, from 7 by 9 to 20 by 30 inches, from the eastern factories, warranted a superior article.

Glass cut to any size or shape without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

Dec 4. CARTER & BROTHER.

ALLEN & COIT have on hand a large stock of Broad cloths, pilot and beaver do. cassimeres, satinnets, vestings, and other goods for gentlemens which they are selling very low for cash at the New Store. Dec. 18.

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of Shelf Hardware, together with a large assortment of carpenter's and joiner's Tools.

Nov. 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

SAVE YOUR ASHES.—I will receive good house and field ashes at my Ashery near the new furnace. S. JACKSON.

Jan. 1. 1849.

12 BOXES Fresh Raisins for sale cheaper than can be had elsewhere, at

Nov. 6, No. 3 American Block.

2269 LBS. Rio, Java, Cuba, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee, selling at a small advance above cost.

Nov 13 At No. 3, American Block.

HAVANA. Principe, Spanish and Connecaut cigars. At No 3, American Block.

673 Gallons Ohio Stone Ware, selling at a small advance above cost

Nov 13. At No 3, American Block.

Ladies Dress Goods.

OREGON Plaids, cashmeres, Mouselen de Lanes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by.

Erie Oct. 30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FARMING chissels, augers, auger bits, shaving Knives and Plane Irons, a late assortment just received direct from the manufacturer and for sale cheap for cash.

GEO. SELDEN & SON.

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

DETROIT ALE on draught, and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block. by T. W. MOORE.

Nov. 5, 1847. 25

3339 LBS. Havana, New Orleans, Loaf Lump, Pulverized, clarified and Maple Sugar, selling very cheap at PEFFER'S,

Nov. 13. 1847. No 3, American Block.

OLIVE OIL—A superior article for family use for sale very low by H. COOK.

SUGAR.—Pulverized, Crushed, Muscovado, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars lower than ever at No. 5 Bonnell Block.

Dec. 11. H. COOK.

COACH and Furniture Varnish, and Varnish Brushes, for sale by

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

REVOLVING WAFFLE IRONS.—This valuable article is offered for sale at the low price of one dollar, by

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Oct. 16 22

FRENCH MERINO—Black and stone color of the best quality, for sale cheap by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

Coincidence of the Scripture Mode of Curing Diseases,

AND THAT IN THE USE OF

McALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

ONE of the most interesting transactions recorded in the Bible, is that which relates to the treatment of the sick and the cure of diseases. Most persons, perhaps, may not be aware that the Bible, from beginning to end, makes mention of but one method of healing the sick, and that is by external application. It may at first appear strange that a work so comprehensive, taking its date from the foundation of the world, embodying such an amount of useful and practical information, and extending over history, experience and invention of so many generations of men, as the Bible, should teach but one mode, and never hint at any other, of healing the maladies of men in all the passing ages of the world. Is it not, therefore, a little curious to compare the simple but effectual method of curing the sick recorded in the Scriptures, and the complicated, uncertain and often dangerous practice of the present day?

When Moses was a law giver in Israel, when Hezekiah swayed his mild sceptre over Judah, and when the Saviour appeared for the redemption of the world, 4,000 years from the creation, the same, identical, simple, but wise practice ever prevailed, and was adopted by each in their turn. This rule was laid down by the Supreme Governor of the Universe in the jurisprudence of Israel, it was practiced in their nation without change till the coming of the Savior, by whom and the Church it was resurrected and stamped with the favor which truth, reason, experience and high authority could give it. External application was the rule: oil or ointment was the means or remedy.

Particular instructions and great stress were laid upon the purification of the body—to wash the surface, then to make application of Ointment, which was the only and direct means of restoring the skin to its natural and healthy action, and thus bring back the full and free discharge of the Insensible Perspiration. It is worthy of notice, that while this method of curing diseases prevailed among the people God, it having been taught them by direct revelation from on high; the Heathen, the Greeks, and Romans, held to and practiced in the manner of the present day, viz: by giving internal remedies. While one mode viz. that of external application, came from Heaven, the other, that of internal application, was the offspring of heathen ignorance, inexperience and Mythology. The one emanated from that Divine Mind by the Power of whose word man became a living soul the other, the first fruits of cruel experiment, unnatural device and ungodly superstition.

The first case on record is that of the leper in Lev. viii, 2—"When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh, a rising scab, or a bright spot," &c. "he shall be brought to Aaron, the priest, and he shall pronounce him unclean." This is follows the cure in the next chapter, 7th verse—"He shall sprinkle upon him, that is to be cleansed seven times," and in verse 15, "and the priest shall take some of the log of oil and pour it into the palm of his left hand," and verse 18, "and the remnant of the oil that is in the priest's hand he shall pour upon the head of him that is to be cleansed." It is sufficient enough that the purification of the surface, the restoring to their functions of the skin, were to be the first removal of the disease. Although the infection lay in the blood and showed itself in the eruption of the skin, yet no internal remedy is mentioned But should a leper appear now, what do you think reader, would be the perscription? Instead of resting the skin, by opening the pores for the discharge of the waste and poisonous humors of the body and the impurities of the blood, the patient would be required to go though a long course of inward medicine; most generally physic, pills of corrosive power, 10, 20 or 30 on going to bed, and this to be repeated, *ad infinitum*, The absurdity of this practice is too flagrant to be tolerated by an enlightened people.

The next case of leprosy was that of Naaman, the Assyrian, a heathen, who was required to wash in Jordon seven times. But he, as many do now, looked for some "great things," and when he was required to purify the surface by washing, the man was confounded. It was different from the practice of the Assyrian, who relied wholly upon internal remedies, that he became enraged, and exclaimed, "are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel!" But he found that the principle of curing diseases among the people of God, was by acting on the skin, by cleansing and relaxing it, so that it would eliminate to worm out and impure particles of the blood and general juices of the body. He was therefore compelled to adopt this course on dom: which he immediately recovered.

The sickness and recovery of Hezekiah, is another instance of the corroboration of the principle of external application. He was sick, nigh unto death, and when he prayed for his life the Lord directed that a preparation should be made not poured into his stomach) and applied externally. How singular the fact, that when any instructions were given directly from the Lord, they were all confined to one mode, viz: the restortaion of the Insensible Perspiration, by proper applications upon the skin.

But last nay one should think these cases were more or less connected with miraculous power, we will refer them to those that are not. In James v, 14, is this remarkable and emphatic language: "Is any sick among you? let him call upon the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, annointing him in the name of the Lord." This language is broad and comprehensive. It includes all who may be sick, no matter what the complaint. Ye are the sick, therefore, let him be annointed. Now I care not what are the theories or teachings of the schools, much less the wild vagaries of the quacks, but I contend that the practice as here laid down in the New Testament, is one and identical with that in the use of my All Healing Ointment—I contend for the healthy state of the skin, the natural and vigorous use of its functions, the full and free evacuation through its pores of the Insensible Perspiration; and this, it seems to me, is the principle inculcated in the Scriptures.

No other method is pointed out, and no other practice in the whole history of the Scriptures. If we could find any one instance where physic or drugs were commended we should be silent; but so long as there is none—no, not one, we are forced to believe that the use of some vegetable ointment, or other external preparation, acting as a solvent, in the proper antedote to disease.

We have thus stated the coincidence of the Bible practice in the cure of disease, and that in the use of McAlister's All Healing Ointment. If one was founded in reason, so was the other; if one was according to the dictates of philosophy, so is the other; if the ingredients and the compounding of the one were pointed out by Infinite Wisdom in special revelation, the other only differs in the peculiar providence which led me to this discovery.

But when brought to the test, both possess, when brought to possess the same virtues, act upon the same principle, in the Insensible Perspiration, by relaxing and imparting vitality to the skin, both supersede the dangerous use of drugs, pills and other vile ingredients in the stomach.

If the paternity seems to be different, the ingredients are nevertheless one and the same. In all their action their virtue, their combination, their application, their irresistable power in removing disease, they are one and the same.

Those common articles of the day as salves are not to be classed with them, as they are mere palliatives, and act only upon the surface without any power of penetration, while unlike the Bible ointment, or the All Healing Ointment, which fastens upon every nerve running along the whole length, finding their way to the heart, liver, lungs, stomach and brain, thus striking through the entire frame work of our being, and holding in just balance the whole internal viscera in equal equilibrium with the skin.

People of the State of Pa.! will you adopt the practice so inculcated in the Bible, in the use of McAlister's All Healing Ointment, or will you rush on that mode which the heathen alone discovered, and is the general practice of the present day?

☞ CAUTION.—As the All Healing Ointment has been greatly counterfeited, we have given this caution to the public, that no Ointment will be genuine unless the names of James McAlister or James McAlister & Co. are written with a pen upon every label. The label is a steel engraving, with the figure of "Inexhaustible Perspiration" on the face. Now we hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the U. S., of any person counterfeiting our name or Ointment. J. McALISTER & CO.

168 South Street New York.

☞ For sale by Burton & Perkins No. 5, and Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House. 38

The Celestials

HAVE arrived, and in all the taste of Oriental Costume are located at the store of the 'Pekin company's Agency,' to hold up a paper of tea and in all their silent magnificence to act as 'standing witnesses' to the fact of exclusive superiority in the Humbug they are designed to nod into notice. The credulous may be taken in by such fancy images, but intelligent persons will be quite as well satisfied by DRAWING some of our fresh Teas and imbibing the delicious beverage as they would be with any notions of 'Yankee' invention to decoy them amongst the various traps which are put in requisition to gull the unsuspecting victim of Patent Medicines or China Illusions.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

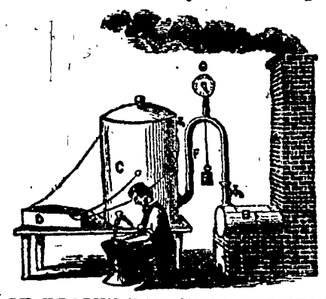
Nov. 13, 1847. 26

Great Reduction of Prices.

ALLYN & COIT will sell after this their entire stock of Dry Goods, at 25 per cent. less than they are sold in Erie. Those purchasing are invited to call and prove the truth of this statement. The following are a few of their goods;

Fine Ginghams, from 12 to 20 cts. per yd.
Oregon Plaids, richest style 25 " "
M. De Laine, 25 " "
Plaid Alpaccas and Luster 25 " "
Plain " " 50 " "

reatest Discovery of the Age.



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of disease and pain.

It never fails when the nerve remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of DISEASE, which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame; every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it copes as readily with internal as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient can succeed who with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained.—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 99 cases out of 100 it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in thirty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of immense value.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns & all Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores, &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment, I can say with pleasure that I consider it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of Inflammation, both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of Inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure.—N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 19, 1846.

☞ For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent.

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & L. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co. Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview.

Erie, August 14, 1847.—1y13.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extreem'y low.

CROCKERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and *Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and* Tarl-ton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; *dress but ons, cords and tassels*; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome, more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois,
White gro de Swiss,
Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi,
Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples,
Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere,

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," th erefore TRY US!

☞ Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 21, 1847. 19

New Fall and Winter Goods.

I AM now receiving from New York a great variety of rich and desirable goods for Fall and Winter trade. Among other desirables now opening are

Superior Thibet cloths, drab and black; French printed Cashmeres, beautiful patterns and very cheap.

100 pieces black, drab, mode, plain and striped Alpaccas, one third cheaper than ever before offered—some as low as 2½ cents per yard.

Shawls, a great variety of new styles; Prints, Ginghams, M. de Lains, and other new styles of Dress Goods in any quantities, twenty five per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

All of which my customers and the public are respectfully invited to examine.

C. M. TIBBALS.

October 9, 1847.

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuco, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

BUFFALO ROBES.—A few bales of No. 1, are open at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

COFFEE, Tea, Sugar, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by

Nov 6. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

MARKING INK.—David's, Payson's and Ede's Indelible Inks, for marking linen, &c., for sale by.

Nov. 20. BURTON & PERKINS.

LUMBER WANTED.

A Quantity of 5-8, 3 4 and 1 inch Whitd wood Boards—also, Chair and Bellows Planks, for which the highest market price will be paid

Dec. 11. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ALAPACA—Silk and cotton warp, from two to eight shillings per yard, Black, Brown, drab, plaid, plain and satin striped, for sale by

Sept. 25. S. JACKSON.

GIMPS AND FRINGES, in great variety, for sale by LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Nov. 13, 1847. 26

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise.—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods lower than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name whereby they hope to reap a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of Faithful Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other store in Erie, is plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this* one was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they used to get before this JEW MOSES came among them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by telling a lie equib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that they are in great want of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either cash or country produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muscline &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New or other* stores who have *smaller stocks* and *fewer customers*.

MOSES KOCH,

Corner of French & Fifth streets,

near the Farmer's Hotel, *Commercial Ex.*

Oct 22, 1847 23

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, Cassimers and Flannels, by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight unsubstantial manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 29. 1847. 24

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever and have on hand a complete assortment of plain, plaid, striped and figured Mohair, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, De Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the richest styles

ALSO—150 different patterns and styles of Shawls, embracing all the new productions; which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Oct 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and *their decision is*, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and *warranted* to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.

Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 13, 1847. 18

WESTERN HOTEL,

JOHN GRAHAM, Proprietor. The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is also attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Erie, April 21, 1847. 40

WESTFIELD MARDLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables, Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living further than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, at the following prices; Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $1 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 1y7

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at *cost*, to make room for the new stock. Pove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay;

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Physiological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

SILVER WARE.—Silver table, dessert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, tongs, ladles forks butter and fruit knives, constantly on hand and for sale by G. LOOMIS & co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

CLICKNER'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

ARE universally admitted to operate, not only as an effectual preventative, but never failing remedy in all diseases which can effect the human frame. Headach, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Piles, Scurvy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Cholera-morbus, Worms, Whooping-cough, Consumption, Jaundice, Quinsy, Scarlatina, Liver complaint, Apoplexy, Cancers, Measles, Salt-Rheum, Fits, Heartburn, Erysipelas, Restlessness, Itchings of the skin, colds, gout, gravel, giddiness, pains in the back, inward weakness, palpitation of the heart, risings in the throat, asthma, fevers of all kinds, female complaints, stitches in the side, spitting of blood, sore eyes, scrofula, st. Anthony's fire, lowness of spirits, flooding, fluor albus or whites, gripes king's evil, lockjaw, hysterics, bile on the stomach, and all bilious affections, pleurisy, croup, swelled feet and legs, swine pox, white swelling, tremors, tumors, ulcers, vomiting, and a host o others have success fully and repeatedly been vanquished by their powerful arm.

They have been known to effect permanent cures when all other remedies had proved unavailing, and in the last stages of disease.

They have in many cases superceded the prescription skill of the most eminent Physicians, and received besides their unqualified commendation.

They have been repeatedly recommended by men of the most distinguished characters, throughout the land, and been sanctioned in Europe by Noblemen and Princes of Royal Blood.

They have been introduced into the Hospitals of Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna, and through the disinterested exertions of our Foreign Ambassadors, they have received the favorable commendation of the Emperor of Russia, and the Celestial Empire of the Chinese empire.

☞ Scarcely a Packet vessel of any reputation sails from the port of New York, without an abundant supply of the SICK MAN'S NEVER FAILING FRIEND.—☞ Agencies have been established in all the principal cities of the Union, and applications are constantly reaching us from almost numberless villages in every section of the country. Testimonials of their marvellous effects are pouring in from all quarters—and in such numbers that we have not time to read one half of them What stronger or more conclusive evidence than these important facts can the most skeptic desire? Is it possible that the many thousands who have tried CLICKNER'S PILLS can be deceived in their results? If any imposition or quackery existed, would it not long ago have been held up as it should be, to the scorn and derision of a justly offended community.

Remember Dr C. V. Clickner is the original inventor of *Sugar Coated Pills, and that nothing of the sort* was ever heard of, until he introduced them in June 1843. Purchasers should, therefore, always ask for Clickner's *Sugar Coated Vegetable Pills, and take no other*; or they will be made the victims of a fraud.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Dr. Clickner's principal office for the sale of Pills, is 66 Vesey street, New York.

WM. JACKSON, 89 Liberty street, head of Wood st. Pittsburgh Pa., general Agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. W terford Ross & Morgan, Cambridge; J. A. Tracy, Fairview; John McClure, Girard; W. H. Town send, Springfield.

Likewise sold by the same agents, the GREAT REMEDY OF NATURE.

AMERICAN OIL.

Procured from a well in Kentucky, 185 feet below the surface of the earth, a certain and infallible Cure for Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sprains, Colic, Spasms, Cuts, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Tetter, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Croup, Inflamatory sore throats, Sore Eyes, Deafness, Spinal Diseases, &c. &c.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

CAUTION—In order to be sure of obtaining the genuine, purchase only of the general agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, Wm. Jackson, No 89 Liberty street Pittsburgh, or their sub Agents appointed by him for its sale, each of whom will have a show bill, and general directions in pamphlet form, containing the names and address of the Proprietor an General Agent, as follows

D. Hall & Co proprietors, Kentucky.

Wm Jackson, General Agent No. 89 Liberty street, Pittsburgh to whom all orders must be addressed.

OBSERVE.—Each bottle is inclosed in one of the above named Pamphlets and the name of Wm. Jackson the general and only wholesale agent for Western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and the river counties of Virginia, printed on the outside t bel.

TAKE NOTICE. O. D. Spafford is appointed general and supplying Agent for the sale of the American Oil and Sugar Coated Pills in Erie county Pa. Sub agents supplied by him at the wholesale prices.

SILENCE

'THAT DREADFUL COUGH THE LUNGS ARE IN DANGER, THE WORK OF THE DESTROYER HAS BEEN BEGUN. THE COUGH OF CONSUMPTION HATH IN IT A SOUND OF DEATH.

ARE YOU A MOTHER? Your darling child, your idol and earthly joy, is now perhaps so fixed to her chamber by a dangerous cold: her pale cheeks, her thin shrunken fingers, tell the fatal disease has already gained upon her—the sound of her repulchral cough pierces your soul.

YOUNG MAN, when just about to enter life, disease sheds a heart crushing blight over the fair prospects of the future your hectic cough and feeble limb tell of your loss of hope, but you need not despair. There is a balm which will heal the wounded lungs, it is

SHERMAN'S ALL-HEALING BALSAM.

Mrs. ATTREE, the wife of Wm. H. Attree, Esq. was given up by Dr. Sewall of Washington, Drs. Rodgers and McClellan of Philadelphia, Dr. Ross and Dr. Mott of N. York. Her friends all thought she must die. She had every appearance of being in consumption, and was so pronounced by her physicians—Sherman's Balsam was given and it cured her.

Mrs. GARR ABRANTZ, of Bull's Ferry, was also cured of consumption by this Balsam when all other remedies failed to give relief—she was reduced to a skeleton. Dr. A. C. Castle Dentist, 251 Broadway, has witnessed its effects in several cases where no other medicine afforded relief but the Balsam operated like a charm. Dr. C. also witnessed its wonderful effects in curing Asthma, which it never fails of doing Spitting Blood, shunning as it may be, is effectually cured by this Balsam It heals the rupture of or wounded blood vessels and makes the lungs sound again.

Rev. HENRY JONES, 108 Eighth avenue, was cured of cough and catarrhal affection of 50 years standing.—The first dose gave him more relief than all the other medicine he had ever taken. Dr. L. J. Beals gave it to a sister-in-law who was laboring under Consumption, and to another sorely afflicted with the Asthma. In both cases its effects were immediate, soon restoring them to comfortable health

Mrs. LUCRETIA WELLS, 95 Christie street suffered from Asthma 42 years. Sherman's Balsam relieved her at once, and she is comparatively well, being enabled to subdue every attack by a timely use of this medicine.—This indeed is the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Spitting Blood, Liver Complaints, and all the affections of the throat, lungs, and even Asthma and Consumption.

Price 25 cents and $1 per bottle.

Dr. Sherman's Office is at 106 Nassau street, N. Y.

Sold by the following duly appointed Agents: O. D. Spafford, Erie; Wm. Judson & Co. Waterford; Ross & Morgan Cambridge J. Tracy, Fairview; John M'Clure, Girard, W. H Townsend, Springfield.

Likewise Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenger, Tooth Paste and Poor Man's Plaster.

COUGH LOZENGES.—These Lozenges are a safe most sure and effectual remedy for coughs, and colds, tightness of the lungs or chest, &c.

WORM LOZENGES.—These worm Lozenges have been proved in more than 1,000 000 cases to be the infallible; the only certain means of destroying medicine ever discovered. It was reserved for Dr Sherman to invent a medicine to destroy worms that children would take.—Children will take these Lozenges and cry for more

CAMPHOR LOZENGES, celebrated for giving almost immediate relief in nervous and sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness spirits, &c

DR. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE.—A premium Dentrifice, the best article known for cleaning and whitening the teeth, strengthening the gums, sweetening the breath.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.—The best strengthening plaster in the world; a sovereign remedy for pains or weakness in the back, loins, sides, breast, &c Our millions a year will not supply the demand. Warranted the best and cheapest. One that will prove the fact.

The above Lozenges Tooth Paste and Plaster, sold by the above agents for Dr. Sherman's All-Healing Balsam.

Erie Nov. 20, 1847. 6m27

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 21, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 5

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

485 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Borderings and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Hull's, Marsh's, Tiemann's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17, 1847. 9

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No 4 Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguhu Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sep 8 T. W. MOORE.

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPY, and other Poems by Tuper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

GREAT FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, while it eradicates diseases, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Fall and Winter medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of severe cases of diseases; at least 20,000 of these were considered incurable.

More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism;
2,000 cases of Dyspepsia;
4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy;
7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints;
2,000 cases of Scrofula;
1,500 cases of Disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy;
8,000 cases of Consumption;

And thousands of cases of diseases of the blood, viz; Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum; Pimples on the Face, &c., together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c, &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from Physicians and our Agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of ex raordinary cures, St. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the preventive of disease known. It undoubted'y saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season. It has never been known to injure in the least the most delicate child.

RHEUMATISM.

This Sarsaparilla is used with the most perfect success in Rheumatic complaints, however severe or chronic. The astonishing cures it has performed are indeed wonderful. Other remedies sometimes give temporary relief, this entirely eradicates it from the system even when the limbs and bones are dreadfully swollen.

☞ Hear Mr Seth Terry, one of the oldest and most respectable lawyers in Hartford, Conn. the following is an extract of a letter received from him:

Dr. Townsend I have used one bottle of your Sarsaparilla, and find it is excellent in its effects upon a Chronic Rheuma tic pain to which I am subject, from an injury occasioned several years, ago, in a public stage. Please send me two bottles o the cure of Dr. Sea mour. I have converse'with two of our principal physicians, and they recommend your Sarsaparilla.

SETH TERRY.

Hartford, March 12, 1845.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, As hma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic flush, Night sweats, Difficult or profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: Nearly twenty years ago I took a violent cold, which settled on my lungs, and affected me severely; indeed, finally it became a constant hacking cough, but not so severe as to prevent me from attending to my business. Within the last few ye rs it increased on me gradually. At last I became reduced—I breached with difficulty, and raised with my cough much bad matter, and for the last nine months previous to using your Sarsaparilla, had regular night sweats; indeed, my friends and my self supposed ha I would die with the consumption; but I have the happiness to inform you that to my surprise, after using three bottles of your Sarsaparilla, I find my health restored. It relieved me gradually, and I am now enjoying much better health than I have before in 26 years. I had almost entirely lost my appetite, which is also returned. You are at liberty to publish this with my name, if you please, if you choose.

My little girl, who is three years old; had a very bad cough the whole of last Winter. While using the medicine I gave her some of it; and it soon entirely relieved her, as well as myself, and she is well now, and hearty as any child I ever saw. She was also full of little blotches; it took them away and her skin is smooth and fair now; and I am satisfied she recovered her health from using your excellent medicine.

S. W. CONANT.

444 Bowery,

GIRLS, READ THIS.

You who have pale complexions, dull eyes, blotches on the face, rough skin, are "out of Spirits" use a bottle or two of the Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It will cleanse your blood; remove the freckles and blotches, and give you animation, sparkling eyes, fine spirits, and beautiful complexion—all of which are of immense value to unmarried ladies.

TO MOTHERS & MARRIED LADIES.

This Ex ract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints.—No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period, "the turn of life," should neglect to take it, as it is a certain preventative for any of the numerous and horrible diseases to which females are subject at this time of life. This period may be delayed several years by using this medicine. Nor is it less valuable for those approaching womanhood, as it is calculated to assist nature, by quickening the blood and invigorating the system. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the diseases to which women are subject.

It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies—by removing the impurities of the body—not so far stimulating the system as to produce a subsequent relaxation which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

THREE CHILDREN.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad sores, have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under deep obligation.

Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

New York, March 1, 1847.

CAUTION.

Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla, Elixirs, Bitters, &c. &c.—They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles claiming that theirs is far superior and four times stronger than Dr. Townsend's, &c., hoping thereby to deceive the public. Some of these unprincipled men publish counterfeit certificates; others have induced their brothers and others interested persons to allow the use of their names, to which they put Esquire, to give them respectability. One make sa medicine, and puts it with respectable names procured by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, publishes them as cured by his stuff. He also publishes the certificate of a man who styles himself M. D., who mends hoes, digs Wells and doctors horses by times for a livelihood. They also published certificates signed by ficticious names stating they have used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it injured them &c. These and a great variety of other tricks are performed by these men to sell their trash.—The public should be on their guard, and look out for counterfeits.

Notice.—After the 1st of January, 1848, none will be genuine unless they are put up with a magnificent copper plate label, containing the fac-simile of Dr. Townsend's name, thus—S. P. TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 126 Fulton street, Sun Building, N. Y.—Redding & Co., 8 state street, Boston—Dyott & sons 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia—S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore—P. M. Cohen, Charleston—Wright & Co., 141 Charles st., New Orleans—165 South Pearl street, Albany—and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West indies and the Canadas.

CARTER & BROTHER, Wholesale and Retail Agents for Erie County. 1y32

SUPERFINE Rice Flour in pound packages for family use, for sale by

Nov. 27 BURTON & PERKINS.

ONE ton Codfish, for sale cheap,

At No 3, American Block.

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
28 do California Plaids,
40 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss and Turleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
50 do Jaconet Cambrics and br'd Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassels,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French Imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.

STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and durability has never been equaled in this market.

CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.

SHOES.—500 pairs Ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.

UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.

GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage rimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils vices, smiths' bellows, brass and porcelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, grd boxes, mill saws cut, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, Steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing houses at the same time and same prices that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash*.

HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 25, 1847. 19

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough*. This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitis it has proven to be highly useful and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 48 hours, and in several instances troublesome and dangerous coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store No 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets*, and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview; Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro. B. C. Town & Co., North East and Wattsburg; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co., Girard:

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions None other are genuine.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Goodwin, F. J. Owen, John Mc Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

Arrival of New Fall and Winter

GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by devoting time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods) —this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap stock